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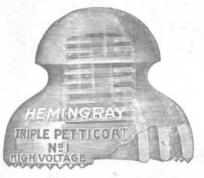
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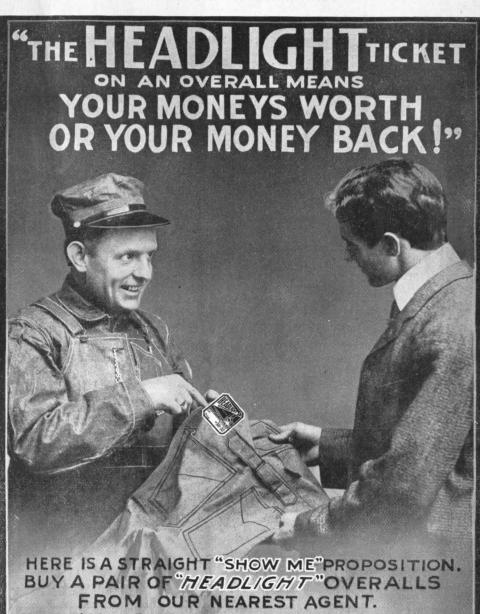
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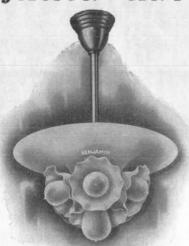
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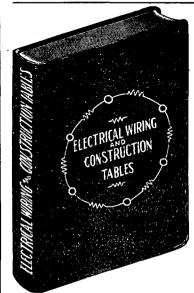
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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Born Feb. 12, 1809.

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Entered at the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., According to Act of Congress as Second-Class Matter

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1907

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LINCOLN

PETER W. COLLINS.

They speak of him yet, as though it were but yesterday and as if he were still with them, and they tell of the man and the traits that made him so loved by his townspeople; of his cheerful nature, his ambitions, his unsuccessful business ventures in early life, and of his love affairs. Yes, the whole life of the man is an open book from which day by day, year in and year out, chapters are read to the posterity of those who knew him as he was: a real, fearless, honorable man, called by the people of his country to the highest position within their gift. It seems that each day



STATE CAPITOL, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

brings forth some anecdote that was left untold, and many reminiscences are proving again and again his greatness.

There are many in Springfield today who personally knew Lincoln, and they never tire of repeating the story of his life. It has been my pleasure to have met and listened to one who knew him well and who told me that, as a boy, he often heard sage advice and droll epigrams from the lips of Lincoln, of how he had heard the great debates between Douglas and Lincoln, and the homely yet convincing logic that won deep and sincere respect. "But we never thought then that Abe was a great man," he said.

The admiration for the "Little Giant," Douglas, was unbounded, and a greater

orator perhaps has never been heard in the land. He was unfortunate, however, in being an equivocator, and his desire to be President was his greatest ambition. But it was an honorable ambition that any American might be proud to attain. Those were days of bitterness and ill feeling, and partisan spirit was at its height, but Lincoln rose above it all and met each situation honestly and fearlessly.

Seward, who was a disappointed candidate before the "Wigwam Convention" that nominated Lincoln at Chicago, was selected as a member of his Cabinet. To him the President was to be but putty in the hands of the potter. But he had reckoned without his host for, while his advice was always acceptable as a member of the Cabinet, his domination of the administration was not to be a part of the program. Seward was a polished phrasemaker, whose delight in the use of language was only exceeded by his appreciation of his own mentality.

Nicolay and Hay's Life of Lincoln gives the following paragraph prepared by



LINCOLN.

Lincoln for his first inaugural with his opinion of usurpation by the Supreme Court:

"But if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, it is plain that the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having turned their government over to the despotism of the few life officers composing the Court."

Seward, however, evidently believed the same rather strong and rounded it off in the following manner:

"If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrovocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the moment they are made, as in ordinary cases between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

The following simple story told by an old friend of Lincoln's, who visited him at

Washington (From Miss Ida Tarbell's article in the American Magazine for February) emphasizes the fact that here indeed was a man:

"Well, I had a brother in Washington, clerk in a department—awful set up 'cause he had an office—and when I got down there I told him I'd come to visit Mr. Lincoln. He says, 'William, be you a fool? Folks don't visit the president of the United States without an invitation, and he's too busy to see anybody but the very



DESK UPON WHICH LINCOLN WROTE HIS FIRST INAUGURAL.

biggest people in this administration. Why, he don't even see me,' he says. Well, it made me huffy to hear him talk. 'Isaac,' I says, 'I don't wonder Mr. Lincoln don't see you. But it's different with me. Him and me is friends.'

"'Well,' he says, 'you've got to have cards anyway. 'Cards,' I says, 'what for? What kind? 'Why,' he says, 'visitin' cards—with your name on.' 'Well,' I says, 'It's come to a pretty pass if an old friend like me can't see Mr. Lincoln without sendin' him a piece of pasteboard. I'd be ashamed to do such a thing, Isaac Brown. Do you suppose he's forgotten me? Needs to see my name printed out to know who I am? You can't make me believe any such thing,' and I walked right out of the room, and that night I footed it up to the Soldiers' home where Mr. Lincoln was livin' then, right among the sick soldiers in their tents.

"There was lots of people settin' around in a little room, waitin' fer him, but there wasn't anybody there I knowed, and I was feelin' a little funny when a door opened and out came little John Nicolay. He came from down this way, so I just went up and says, 'How'd you do, John; where's Mr. Lincoln?' Well, John didn't seem over glad to see me.

"'Have you an appointment with Mr. Lincoln?" he says.

"'No, sir,' I says, 'I ain't, and it ain't necessary. Mebbe it's all right and fittin' for them as wants postoffices to have appointments, but I reckon Mr. Lincoln's old friends don't need 'em, so you jist trot along, Johnnie, and tell him Billy Brown's here and see what he says.' Well, he kind a flushed up and set his lips together, but he knowed me, and so he went off. In about two minutes the door popped open and out came Mr. Lincoln, his face all lit up. He saw me first thing, and he laid holt of me and just shook my hands fit to kill. 'Billy,' he says, 'now I am glad to see you. Come right in. You're goin' to stay to supper with Mary and me.'

"Didn't I know it? Think bein' president would change him—not a mite."

The veneration in which the memory of the great "Emancipator" is held by his countrymen, and particularly by those who knew him best, speaks well for the people for whom he labored. The house wherein he lived so long, where he spent so many happy hours, where he was notified of his first nomination by the delegation



LINCOLN MONUMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

from the Chicago convention, and where he prepared his first inaugural address, is visited each day by many who are anxious to view his home, the same now as it was when he left for Washington to be President. And on the eminence in the northern part of the city, in the beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery, the greatest monument from the hand of man gives grandeur to the last resting place of one who indeed loved his country well and believed in its people.

SOME HOMELY SUGGESTIONS.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

"I cannot toast that flag, while trades unionism exists in this country." So, it is reported, said a speaker at an employers' banquet recently. Compared with this pharasaical utterance, should be another statement, said to have been made by President Roosevelt: "I was surprised, during the Spanish War, to find how large a number of dead soldiers were indentified by the trades union cards which were found in their pockets." Further comment seems unnecessary.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever." Charles Kingsley, who gave us this advice, was no milk-sop. He was a great factor in the social and the economic life of his day. He it was who called attention to the opportunity for service in behalf of workingmen in their everyday lives. But he was not alone in the discovery that the brilliant man or woman isn't always the one to tie to. To tell a man to be good," sounds rather soft, to some people. But it involves more than a mere negative virtue—the mere keeping away from evil. It includes all the virtues that make a man's life really worth while. The fellow who cannot be depended upon, for instance, no matter how brilliant chap on a very important job was recently fired, simply because he could not tell the truth.

"To win for ourselves the truth which gives to error what permanence it has."
"To seek to understand, and not to silence our adversaries;" these are pretty good mottoes for most of us who are troubled about those who seem to be forging ahead, in spite of the fact that they are wrong—according to our motions.

TRANSON'S EXPERIMENT.

D. JOSEPH M'CARTHY.

"He will die tonight at 8." The hospital surgeon, as he uttered this sentence, bent over the couch and gazed once more at the figure stretched there.

A remarkable figure and a remarkable man. His breast slowly rose and fell, and the commonplace face looked deathly under the yellow, flickering light. And yet he had looked that way for the last ten days, the surgeon expecting his death hourly.

It was the most remarkable case of vitality the hospital had ever known. His name was on the books as Barclay, but at police headquarters it was a different story, for at that place he was registered as Preteal, the noted crook. A mysterious combat in a dark "Five Point" alley had delivered him almost lifeless into the hands of the police, whilst three of his accomplices lay lifeless at the morgue, awaiting identification.

Every day a woman, comely in appearance and heavily veiled, called to see him. But in vain, for he lay unconscious in a kind of trance, whilst without the wintry twilight was gathering. Seven o'clock, and no change was depicted on his waxen features. An then suddenly a subdued murinur ran through the ward. Transon, the assistant, had obtained permission to operate upon him.

"You had better hurry, as he will die in an hour," said the surgeon.

Transon nodded assent, then felt the pulse of his dying patient. "Are you going to stay?" he asked, with a touch of impatience in tone. The other took the hint and slowly left, leaving the experimenter alone with his subject.

Transon's eyes gleamed with natural pleasure. If such a thing exists, the soul

must be almost severed from the man's corporeal being.

Such being the case, what is to prevent its materialization by placing him under hypnotic influence? The only drawback is his unconsciousness. And yet some powerful presence, someone he had loved or had influenced his life, could even now bring him to consciousness. A slight tap on the shoulder interrupted him, and he turned angrily. A white aproned nurse confronted him.

"The woman is outside, doctor, and she says she must see him before he dies." His eyes gleamed. "Bring her in immediately," said he. The half-hour clock on the wall struck. "Half-past seven." The patient's breathing was growing difficult and his face was slightly pale. Suddenly a shadow fell upon the couch, and with a low sob, the woman sank upon it. "Oh, Edward," came in muffled tones through the veil, "speak to me, it was all my fault."

"Madam," said Transon, "press your hands on his brow. "Why?" she asked, without desisting her sobbing. "So as to bring him to consciousness," said Transon, "Why?" she asked, glancing apprehensively at the clock. "Twenty minutes of eight!" She slowly removed her gloves. "Hurry," said Transon. "He'll be dead at 8 o'clock." The veil moved slightly, and the one gloved hand shut convulsively. With an exclamation. Transon seized both of her now ungloved hands, and placed them on the white brow of the dying man. The clock ticked loudly and the woman forgot to sob, and then a slight continuous tremor ran through the figure, and a moment later the half-dazed eyes opened, and the look of fearful recognition came into them. His lips moved. "Traitoress," he croaked. Transon's dilated eyes scanned the clock. Five minutes to eight! He swept the woman aside and fixed his penetrating eyes upon the glazing ones of the figure. They languidly closed, and Transon gave a despairing oath; they opened again and became transfixed by the concentrated stare. The film drew back and they became clear, like living coals, in that death-stamped countenance. Without removing his eyes, Transon caught his hand, and placed his own disengaged hand upon his heart and then he shuddered. For the man was passing, but his volition, his spirit, his reassuring power were chained to earth by a strong will. With clenched teeth, Transon felt the body grow chill and the heart slowly surcease. And yet his eyes were bent steadily upon the other's bright, lurid ones. The clock gave a long tick preparatory to striking, and then commenced the eight. At the same moment a distracted struggling expression came into the dying man's eyes. A shuddering wave swept over the assistant's head, then the heart came to a stand, and something of the grewsome cold of a corpse was transmitted to his own system. Eight! The last clanging wave sound of the timepiece eddied through the ward, and then the yellow jets of light were obliterated in a flash. And Transon, with eyes still bent on the couch, gave vent to a shrick, which clotted in his throat. For in his hand he held a blue, phosphorescent outline that gradually spread, until the figure on the couch lay outlined in a dread inspiring blue. The eyes burned wickedly out upon Transon with an expression of amazement. And then Transon mechanically dropped the arm, and the blue outline slowly arose to an upright away dazed and almost stumbled over the prone figure of the woman.

When the surgeon looked in in the early morn, he gave vent to a curious whistle as his eyes fell upon the figure on the couch. For where eyes were the day before, there remained nothing but empty sockets!

CHILD LABOR BREEDS HATRED, SAYS BEVERIDGE.

Senator Beveridge is committed to introduce a bill forbidding child labor in Congress. He has seriously studied the question and believes he can meet any constitutional difficulties. In an interview with Leigh Mitchell Hodges, of the Philadelphia North American, he said:

"I believe child labor is the very worst of all our present evils," he said emphatically. "I have long wanted to get at it good and strong, but until a few months ago I could not see an effective way to attack it. Then one day, while I was making a campaign speech, this plan I have now embodied in a bill came to me. From the first I was struck by its simplicity. But before I would even acknowledge to myself its probable effectiveness, I wanted to be satisfied as to its constitutionality. That's the rock against which many good laws are dashed to pieces nowadays.

"Now, after a thorough study of the matter on my own part and opinions from some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the country, I am absolutely sure that it is not only within the letter, but also the spirit, of the constitution, and I believe it will reduce this menace to a comparatively harmless minimum if it becomes a law.

"One of the first purposes of all free institutions is to build up good citizenship, to make the manhood and womanhood of tomorrow better and finer than that of today. To do this we must put a stop to the labor of little children in mines and factories. For it not only unfits them physically and morally for the parts they should play in later life, but it breeds in them a hatred which, if not overcome, may prove one of the greatest dangers in the path of the republic.

"The customary argument against child labor is its inhumanity. This is only one phase of it. There is another that demands far more attention on our part. It is terrible enough to see little boys and girls losing their hold on health and forfeiting all that childhood should mean to them; it is pitiful to note the disastrous mental and moral results of such practices, but the big thing to consider is the hatred, the blind, unreasoning hatred, that is being bred in these children.

"What do you suppose these children will grow up to be? Why, they will develop into regular walking dynamite bombs, ready to explode their hate against anything that comes along, never stopping to consider anything but the fact that is all the time staring them in the face—the fact that they have been deprived of something they should have

"They will not hate anything in particular, but everything in general. And can you blame them? I cannot. I remember

too well some of the things I had to do when I was a boy. Even now I don't allow myself to dwell on my earlier years. And what do you imagine will be the result with the 200,000 children who are annually put to work before they are fourteen, and who will probably have little or no chance to overcome the evil influences of that labor in after life?

"I'll tell you what it will be. In a few years we will have in this country a million 'hooligans,' as they call them in London, if we do not put a stop to child labor. We will have an army of men and women who will be sowing seeds of destruction wherever they go.

"There is no use trying to do away with child labor through state legislation. And yet the states are solely empowered to pass laws directly affecting factories and mines. The national government cannot do that. But what the national government can do is to get at the matter through the interstate commerce clause in the constitution. There is the great weapon we can use in fighting many evils, and that is the weapon I intend to make use of in urging the passage of this bill, which I shall introduce in the Senate on the opening day of the coming session.

"It will not be an easy bill to pass. I do not expect to pass it at the coming session, and I doubt if it will be at the one after that. But before many years it will become a law on the statute books of the nation. Such reforms are always fought with cunning and persistence. Very soon after the introduction of the bill you will see in the papers that certain eminent lawyers doubt its constitutionality. This is one of the first moves always. But in this instance I am willing to say that it will be impossible to make good any such a doubt, even if it be a sincere one. The bill is constitutional. It cannot be successfully attacked on this ground.

"You will also read in the papers that this bill is loosely drawn. This is another of the old gags. It is one of the commonest devices used to raise doubts in the minds of the public. But while it may cause some delay, it will not be fatal. The fact that the nation imperatively needs a child labor law and that the constitution provides a way to get one is the big thing to be considered. The evil exists; it must be put down; it can be put down by the law; therefore, it will be put down."

The Senator is generally regarded as voicing the attitude of the President in the stand he takes on this subject. However this may be, the hundreds of letters and telegrams which are coming to him from all parts of the country, congratulating him on his move and expressing confidence in the outcome, indicate that the people are with him.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

WHAT Jim Hill, the greatest of America's railway magnates and the PROGRESS magician of the northwest has recently taken into his confimerance. MEANS. dence through the public press, the people of this great land of the free (franchises, legislation and atmosphere) and has extolled in language like the nursery legends of old the progress of a wonderful country, our country; its needs for the present and the requirements necessary for future greatness. Indeed, Jim has not only pictured what is in store for us, but has mixed his colors so well, that the picture is indeed a pleasing one—to Jim.

And why shouldn't it be pleasing? Here is a man, a master mind, who has made great wealth and some fame, who controls hundreds of millions of capital and is feared and—no, not respected; they respect only wealth, not men—by the House of Dollars.

Our treatisc however is not upon Jim Hill the man, but upon Jim Hill's point of view, for that point of view is the same among the great majority of those who hold and control the wealth of the nation. Of course their view appeals strongly to them for it means the acquisition of additional millions; the concentration of greater capital; further depredations on the public domains and greater inroads on the public pocketbook. To them the belting of the globe with tracks of the "iron horse" is the dream of the future, and they believe the progress of the country can be best maintained only by the men of millions. And yet these manipulators of men and money have retarded the real progress of the country more than any other factor. They have engineered their plans to a wonderful degree, to a degree that spells success for them, but retardation of the country's natural resources. They have connived to despoil public domain for private greed and have succeeded. They have trespassed on the laws of God and man to such an extent that today they are an actual menace to the nation. Their consideration for the worker is on par with their consideration for the machine, merely as a dividend earner.

But the real signs of progress, the permanent progress of any people, of any nation, is not in its number of its money kings, or the value of its corporate interests, fictitious or actual, but in the condition of its inhabitants in general; in the wages paid to its toilers, in the happiness of its people, in the soundness of its government, the perpetuity of its righteous institutions, in the general prosperity of all the people. These are to our mind the signs that spell progress; that progress that each should have a hand in the making.

In his speech on the subject of Child Labor, delivered in the CHILD LABOR. United States Senate, January 23, Senator Beveridge made an eloquent plea on behalf of the child workers of the country, pointing out the fact that avarice for increased dividends on the part of greedy capitalists was responsible for this great evil, and by a clear and convincing

presentation of facts based on careful investigation, made clear the necessity of immediate remedial legislation. It is indeed a sad spectacle and a disgrace to the American people, that in this great Republic of ours, two million children of tender years are actually compelled to wear out their young lives that fortunes already great may be made greater, and that the value of stocks may be enhanced on the Exchanges of the country. The evil is a national one. The remedy should be adequate and national. Let us hope that the present Congress will enact such as will give to the child workers of the land that protection to which they are entitled and make child labor in the future impossible.

Legislation is again in the throes of Senatorial courtesy. Foraker with his Presidential lightning rod is stealing White House thunder. Tilman is becoming quite personal. Spooner looks worried and quotes an obsolete document called the Constitution. Lodge is making a noise like a statesman, while Teddy is seeking new words to conquer.

The President seems to have roasted Foraker, J. P. Morgan, Standard Oil Rogers and a host of other Magazine Heroes at a meeting of the Gridiron Club, in Washington lately. It is certainly refreshing to hear Teddy speak right out in school, for even though we agree to disagree occasionally we willingly concede there is no Yellow in his makeup.

The very concise statement relative to Savings Bank Insurance on page 21 issued by the Massachusetts State Branch American Federation or Labor through its Secretary-Treasurer, D. D. Drescoll, is worthy of study, and deserving of attention from all trades unionists.

U. S. Senator Rayner of Maryland believes that Judge Humphrey of "Immunity Bath" fame should be immune from Presidential wrath and has at this late day attempted to lift from deserved obscurity this same Humphreys.

The talents of many men and the failings of others might with much profit be swapped amid stream.

Be frugal in thought only to the extent of eliminating bias from judgment.

Chancellor Day. John D's bell boy, at Syracuse weeps because "wage earners are overpaid." Disintergration of standard oil would leave Day high and dry.

The mind should never be the woodshed, but always the fireplace; for the warmth of opinion is worth more than the indolence of self satisfaction.

Mistakes are the helpmates of effort in the attainment of success, inasmuch as the guide to the goal is aware of the pitfalls.

The value of reason is measured by the net result of its application, and not by the mere contemplation of its possession.

The absence of discretion has never enhanced a career, but its possession has carried many to success.



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Grand Treasurer—F. J. SULLIVAN, Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

GRAND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First G. V. P.—JAMES J. REID,
Erie, Pa.
Second G. V. P.—JAMES P. NOONAN,
3129 Adams St., St. Louis, Mo.
Third G. V. P.—MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN,
265 Pierce St., San Francisco, Cal.

GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

First District—GEO. C. KING,
179 Waverly St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Second District—JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,
111 Saratoga St., E. Boston, Mass.
Third District—WM. S. GODSHALL,
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112 Broadway, Patterson, N. J.
Fifth District—JAMES FITZGERALD,
1924 Leyner St., Des Moines, Ia.
Sixth District—WALTER M. GRAHAM,
222 St. Mary St., San Antonio, Texas.
Seventh District—CHAS. P. LOFTHOUSE,
505 E. 25th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, In Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEBRUARY, 1907.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The Third of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



illinois State Jeurnal Co., Springfield.

NOTICE.

On the back inside cover of the WORKER appears an advertisement that will interest all members. Union made goods bearing the Label and advertised by a Union man, a members of the I. B. E. W.

Give it your consideration.

Lost, the traveling card and due book of Bro. O. C. Hanson, of our Local No. 95. The number of traveling card is 109,652; initiated February 22, 1906.

Yours respectfully, W. E. Brown, 423 N. Pearl st., Joplin, Mo.

Donations to appeal sent out from Uniontown, Pa., for which we are grateful: Local Union No. 345, Mobile, Ala., \$10.50; Local Union No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y., \$10.50.

The strike situation in Uniontown and Connellsville, Pa., is practically unchanged, except that the company is still on the decline. The "skunks" don't appear to meet the requirements. Keep away till we notify you through the WORKER.

J. A. GROVES, Pres. Dist. Council, No. 7.

In this issue of the Worker appears the list of Local Union officers in as complete a form as the G. O. can prepare same. If a correct list of your Local does not appear, kindly request the Recording Secretary to forward same to G. O.

Notice is hereby given that Local Union No. 250 of San Jose, Cal., is in good standing.

I wish to report to you at this time that Local Union No. 6, Inside of San Francisco, California, are in recognized difficulty.

Fraternally yours,
J. L. Cook, Sec. Treas.,
Pac. Dist. Council, No. 1, I. B. E. W.

All brothers wishing to communicate with Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 156 of Ft. Worth, Texas, will address, Chas. Funkhouser,

Ft. Worth, Texas.

Care Central Fire Hall.

W. E. Slayton, Card No. 183813 has been assessed a fine of \$25.00 by Local No. 520, for conduct unbecoming a member of the I. B. E. W. All Locals are requested to take notice.

A. E. HANCOCK,
Financial Secretary.
By order of Local No. 520.

NOTICE.

To Organized Labor:

Greeting-The International Protective and Beneficial Association of Lithographers of the United States and Canada, desires to make it known that the firm of Sweet-Orr & Co., manufacturers of trousers and overalls, after being notified that a strike existed in the lithographic trade, and upon request of our organization to demand the lithographers' union label upon its poster work and other advertising matter, withdrew their large contracts from firms who are now unfair, and placed them with establishments who are fair to this organization.

J. W. HAMILTON, General President. JAS: J. McCAFFERTY, General Secretary-Treasurer.

New York, Jan. 28, 1907.

The following Cincinnati contractors who do electrical work in all parts of the county, are on the "Unfair List" of Local Union No. 212.

A. S. Schulman; The Devere Electric Co.; The Cincinnati Electrical Construction Co.; The Beattie Electric Co.; Sanborn & Marsh, and W. G. Reuter.

The above named contractors have declared the "Open Shop' on May 1, 1906, and since then have been bringing "scabs" into our city from all over the country.

No union men will work for any of these contractors in Cincinnati, and we ask that all members of the Brotherhood give them a wide berth in whatever city they may doing work.

LOCAL UNION No. 212. J. A. CULLEN, Business Agent. Cincinnati, O., Jan. 31, 1907.

INFORMATION.

Any one knowing whereabouts of Pete Ehrens, please have him to write to his C. W. HATEWOOD, brother,

Box 208, New Iberia, La.

Should Bro. Fred Krueger see this or any one knowing his whereabouts, tell him to write to

ALBERT J. HARDLICK, Oakland, Calif. General Delivery,

If C. A. Tomilnson, better known as "Baldy," or Fred Scribbner, known as "Scrib" see this in WORKER, would like to hear from them. Last time I saw them was in earthquake at 'Frisco. Address THOS. DURKEE,

812 Medina Building,

Chicago, Ill. T. C. 10702.

Kindly publish the following names: Billy Birdsall, Barney Mack, Deney Mc-Mannes, Tom Baritt, Morris Donahue, Little Frank Snyder, Billy Baird, Tex. Telford, Blondy Morrison, Jake Mack. Any one knowing the whereabouts of these brothers will please drop me a line. MIKE BATTLES,

Magenta House, 929 Poydrays, New Orleans, La.

If Brothers Sam Bair or B. B. Brooks either one see this, drop me a line as I want to hear from you.

WILL FARBINGTON, 16 N. Black st.,

Jan. 24, 1907. Bozeman, Mont.

THANKS FOR CONDOLENCE.

In appreciation of the kind assistance and encouragement given us by the members of Local Unions 38, 39 and 64 of Cleveland and Bros. H. D. Thomas and D. J. Jamieson of the United Trades and Labor Council at the time of the death of our mother and father (Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan) on December 11th, and January 6th, respectively, we hereby express our sincere thanks. Fraternally yours,

FRANK J. SULLIVAN, G. T., P. J. Dunn, Pres. No. 38.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 1, 1907.

THE UNIONIZED TOMMY ATKINS.

(With apologies to Rudyard Kipling) We went into a public 'ouse called Congress, just this year—

just this year—
The aged speaker up an' sez: "Ye'll 'ave no unions here,"
A lot o' Congressmen they laughs an' giggles loud an' free,
We outs into the street again an' to ourselves, sez we:
O it's unions this and unions that, injunctions here to stay,
But it's "Nation's bone and sinew" when it comes election day.
It comes election day my hows it comes

It comes election day, my boys, it comes election day,
O it's 'Nation's bone and sinew' when it comes election day.

Te goes before a governor a-askin' for a trial,

Of two men that's imprisoned, an' we gets the glassy smile; Three million voters cools their heels while

he solicits banks, beggin' contribu contributions for to hang these

beggin' contributions for to hang these union cranks.

O it's unions this and unions that, "Unions, your doom is wrote,"
But it's "Justice for the workman" when they want the union vote,
They want the union vote, my boys, they want the union vote,
O it's "Justice for the workman" when they want the union vote.

We've watched these little episodes a most

We've watched these little episodes a most tremenjous space, We've known revilings to our backs an' plaudits to our face.
We've been "enjoined," "restrained" and "held," we've stood ignominy,
We've counted up our blessing in our home land, "brave and free."
O it's "Unions please to fade away, we're here by right Divine,"
But it's "Carpenter of Nazareth" around election time.
Yes it's unions this and unions that and unions this and unions that and

Yes it's unions this and unions that anything you please, But the union ain't no bloomin' fool-—H. G. Greel. bet the union sees.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE TO THE PRINCIPAL TRADES.

BY WALTER E. WEYL, PH. D., AND A. M. SAKOLSNI, PH. D.*

(CONTINUED FROM JANUARY ELECTRICAL WORKER.)

Probably the best example of confining the limits of trade jurisdiction to the use of the same tools is found in the stenecutting industry. The stonecutters, marble-cutters, and granite cutters are organized into separate national trade organizations, owing principally to the fact that each group requires different tools in manipulating the material upon which it works. A man who cuts granite or hard stone has to use certain kinds of tools, and these are not fitted to be used upon soft stone. The steel needs to be of the finest quality and the temper of the best. In the soft-stone industry a different kind of temper and a different treatment of the material is required. It is difficult for any one person to change from the occupation of granite to that of soft-stone cutting, and consequently the trades remain separate and independent of each

The manipulation of the same material by workmen of different occupations, though often forming the basis of tradeunion organization, constitutes the principle of craft demarcation in only a few instances. As far as skill and earning capacity are concerned, the different wood working trades are separated even farther from each other than the different stone cutting trades. Machine wood workers are composed chiefly of comparatively unskilled and poorly paid workingmen; whereas house carpenters and cabinet makers, though comprising various grades of skill and workmanship among their members, are, on the whole, a higher class of mechanics; and pattern makers (who, besides the manual dexterity required in cutting patterns from wood, must possess a thorough knowledge of mechanical drawing and designing and also know something of metal molding) rank among the highest grades of skilled artisans.

Similarly, in the garment making industry, the gradations between the different groups of workers are numerous, though they are comprised under one international trade organization. The disparities in the earnings of the different grades and the differences in skill and training of each are such as to render inappropriate a grouping under one trade. Likewise in the glass and pottery industries, in boot and shoe making, and in to accomanufacturing, there are numerous occupations, each separated from the others by differences in the skill, the

earnings, and the physical and intellectual qualifications of the workers.

This disintegration of trades and handicrafts, wrought by the introduction of new processes, by machinery, and by the increased subdivision of labor, has had a noteworthy effect upon the organization of labor unions. In some cases it has resulted in uniting into one organization workers of varying degrees of skill, strength and earning capacity. In other cases it has given rise to serious friction among different groups of workmen, the nature of whose labor is closely related. but who are under separate trade jurisdictions. The former is the so-called industrial type of trade union-that is, a union comprising all workers of an industry regardless of disparities in skill and wages-while the second has produced the phenomenon of modern trade unionism known as jurisdictional disputes. Among the leading examples of the industrial type of trade-union organization are the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, the United Garment Workers of America, and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Each of these will be examined in furn

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

In the early organizations the boot and shoe workers in the United States were separated into a number of independent unions, each occupation having its own association. The cordwainers were organized independently; the cutters also had a separate union; and the lasters strongly organized under the Lasters' Protective association, which was the immediate successor of the Knights of St. Crispin. Later these different branches of the shoemaking industry were united into the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, which was formed in April, 1895, after the revolution in the industry caused by machinery had taken place. According the constitution of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union "any male or female boot and shoe worker over 16 years of age and actively employed at the craft is eligible to membership." (a)

Since its organization the union has taken a conciliatory attitude toward machinery, though its predecessors had opposed machinery until finally compelled to take a different view. Its policy has been to accept the machines and make the best of them. "Lack of intelligent and

comprehensive action when lasting machines were introduced was the one thing which more than all others combined caused the destruction of the once powerful Lasters' Protective union." (b) No restrictions regarding machinery, wages, or the subdivision of labor in the industry are made by the present organization of boot and shoe workers, and no apprenticeship regulations are enforced. The general president of the union, in his report for 1899, stated:

Unfortunately the rapid introduction of labor-saving machinery, and the consequent subdivision and simplification of labor to the extent that skill is fast becoming unnecessary, together with the rapid development of the factory system to the point where only large capital can succeed, makes the workers in our craft hesitate as to the advisability of joining in the labor movement, lest their activity in defense of their class may cause offense to their employer and that some more submissive person may secure the coveted job. (c)

To overcome this situation the members were urged to build the strength of the union upon beneficiary rather than defensive principles. In 1899, accordingly, they adopted a policy of high dues and benefits, which still persists in the organiza-

In addition to a beneficiary system, the Boot and Shoe Workers' union relies largely upon the influence of the union stamp for the maintenance of its power. In granting the use of the union stamp to manufacturers the union, however, makes no demands as to wages or conditions of employment, but merely seeks as far as possible to obtain exclusive employment for its members. (a) The officers of the organization take cognizance of the fact that to enforce higher wages in union shops would lead to the defeat of the organization, competition among boot and shoe manufacturers being so keen that a slight advantage in wages of union over non-union workmen would compel the employers of the former to go out of business. The efforts of the union are mainly directed toward advertising the union stamp, thereby increasing the demand for union-made shoes. Incidentally the organization seeks also to advance the wages of the lower paid portion of the craft, so that an equality of earnings may be more nearly established, thus recognizing that one branch of the trade is of just as much wage importance as

another and entitled to something like more equal earning capacity. (b)

The United Garment Workers.

organization comprises the five principal occupations included in the manufacture of ready-made garments: (1) Cutting; (2) operating or machine work; (3) basting; (4) finishing; and (5) pressing.

Cutting.

Cutting is considered the most skilled branch of the ready-made clothing industry, having been only slightly affected by machinery. Tht cutter formerly did his work entirely by the use of shears, and the custom tailors still use this method. It is laborious and expensive, but is well suited for high-grade work. In most clothing factories the present method of cutting is by means of a circular disk or knife operated by electricity and guided by the artisan. This device increases the output of the cutter, but does not replace his skill, since the same accuracy is required in guiding the knife as under the old method.

Previous to the manufacture of clothing on a large scale the greatest skill of the cutter was the designing and the fitting of a garment. In merchant tailoring the cutter takes the customer's measure, cuts the goods, superintends the "try on," and acts as foreman. These functions require marked ability, and consequently the cutter who works upon custom-made goods is more highly skilled and better paid than the cutter working upon the factory product. The new class of cutters in factories do nothing but the cutting. They are differentiated from the designers, the men who design the patterns from which the cutter marks off and cuts the cloth. The latter are highly paid artists, but the number required in the industry is very limited.

The importance of the cutter in the clothing trade has been largely diminished by the introduction of standard patterns. These are placed on the goods by the "marker," whose chief skill lies in securing from a given piece of goods a maximum number of suits. The "trimmer" follows with the knife or circular disk and cuts the cloth according to the markings of the former.

Despite this division of labor, the occupations in the cutting department are the most skilled of the clothing trade. Manufacturers have undertaken to introduce workmen of less skill and experience, but such attempts have usually

⁶The Union Boot and Shoe Worker, May, 1900. p. 9. Four percent of the strikes in the boot and shoe industry between the years 1887 and 1894 were against the introduction of machinery. (Report of the Industrial Commission, Vol. XVII, p. 658.) Since then there have been very few strikes under union

auspices in the industry.

**Convention Proceedings of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 1899, p. 4.

**Convention Proceedings of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 1892, p. 9.

**Ibid., 1904, p. 22. The union stamp is granted to manufacturers of all grades of shoes, since the union endeavors to make the label of actual value to the shoe workers rather than a stamp of superior quality of goods.

ended in failure. (a) The cutters are the hest organized of the garment workers, and in some localities they have been able to enforce apprenticeship regulations.

Operating on Machine Work.

Division of labor has so affected this part of the work in clothing manufacture that each operator becomes a specialist, working only on a small part of a garment. On coats and heavy material the operating is done principally by men, but on pants and vests women are largely employed.

Basting.

This consists of the tacking down of the edges and seams of a garment and is still done largely by hand. In this line of work the practice is also to subdivide the labor and to make each worker a specialist. Part of the work of basting, especially on coats, is highly skilled hand work, and the men who do this work must be trained to it and are generally well paid. But the basting of the minor parts, such as the sleeves, lapels and canvas, requires very little skill, and is done mainly by women and girls.

General Finishing.

This work includes felling, tacking, sewing on buttons, and the like. It requires neither physical strength nor training, and accordingly is done by women and children, usually voutside the shop. In New York city it is the occupation of a large number of Italian women, who do the work in their homes, while . attending to their household duties. As a whole, finishing is a very small part of the total labor involved in the manufacture of clothing.

Pressing.

Pressing is almost universally done by men, since it demands a great deal of physical exertion. A subdivision of labor likewise obtains in this branch of the industry, and accordingly there are coat pressers, vest pressers, sleeve pressers, etc., each class trained in it own branch of work, and generally incapable of doing the work of the others. The common form of pressing in clothing factories is by the use of a large flatiron—the "goose" -which is heated on a stove or furnace and applied directly to the goods, with-out mechanical aid. Much physical exertion on the part of the pressers has been saved by attaching the "goose" to a Within recent crane or movable arm. years an innovation in the form of a coatpressing machine, which can be used in the less complex parts of the work, has been introduced in the trade.*

The policy of the United Garment Workers regarding machinery and the division of labor is very similar to that of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. With the exception of the cutting branch of the industry no apprenticeship regulations are enforced, and the union has very little opportunity to impose restrictions regarding the system under which work is to be performed. As with the Boot and Shoe Workers, much reliance is placed upon the union label as a means to obtain better working conditions and to increase the employment of union garment Workers

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union of North America, a national organization, contains all the workers in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, its jurisdiction covering every wage rearner, "from the man who takes the bullock on the hoof until it goes into the hands of the consumer." The different branches of workers, where sufficient numbers are found in one locality, are organized as separate local unions, but where a sufficient number of each branch is not found in one locality they are combined into a single local organization. The policy of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union has been to organize the unskilled as well as the skilled workers in the industry, and to maintain a relatively high standard rate among the lowest grades. The general strike of the summer of 1904 was caused by a demand for a higher minimum wage for the unskilled laborers. Previous to the strike the union was composed of 50,-000 members, of whom 5,500 were cattle butchers; but of these only about 2,000 are of the most highly skilled workmen in the slaughtering industry. Their importance has brought to them the title of "butcher aristocracy." "Their strategic position is explained by the character and expensiveness of the material they work upon. The cattle butchers can do more damage than any other workmen; for a cut in the hide depreciates its value 70 cents, and a spotted or rough carcass will be the last to sell, with the risk of the rapid depreciation of a perishable product."†

When it is impracticable or inexpedient to amalgamate under one national organization all grades of employees in an industry, or different groups of mechanics doing similar lines of work, jurisdictional disputes are not uncommon. These disputes are most frequent and serious in in-

aPope, The Clothing Industry in New York, pp. 22, 23.

*Pope, The Clothing Industry in New York, p. 77.
†Commons, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, p. 223. The sheep butcher is not so highly skilled as the cattle butcher, because he pulls off three-fourths of the hide, whereas the cattle butcher can pull off only 2 per cent, the remainder requiring to be cut off neatly.

dustries in which the labor processes are constantly undergoing change. They have practically disappeared in the textile and mining trades, but are numerous in the building and metal trades, where they are due both to the introduction of new material and the "specialization" of mechanics.

The frequency of quarrels over trade boundaries is a constant source of irritation to the officials of the American Federation of Labor, before whom they come up for adjudication. During 1903. for example, "the Electrical Workers and Machinists objected to a charter being granted to the Elevator Constructors. The Plumbers had disputes with the Metal Workers and the Electrical Workers over the question of conduit work, which was finally granted to the Electrical Workers. The Sheet Metal Workers contended with the Painters as to which union should do the glazing in metallic skylights and sashes, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers over the juristion of wood lathing." (a)

The origin and character of disputes of jurisdiction or demarcation is exemplified in the shipbuilding industry of Great Britain, concerning which Sidney and Beatrice Webb write as follows:

The gradual transformation of the passenger ship from the simple Deal lugger into an elaborate floating hotel has obscured all the old lines of division between trades. Sanitary work, for instance, has always been the special domain of the plumber, and when the saniappliances of ships became as elaborate as those of houses, the plumber naturally followed his work. But, from the very beginning of steam navigation, all iron piping on board a steamship, whatever its purpose, had been fitted by the engineer. Hence the plumbers and fitters both complained that the "bread was being taken out of their mouths" by their rivals.

We need not recite the numberless other points at which the craftsmen working on a modern warship or Atlantic liner find each new improvement bringing different trades into sharp conflict. The engineers have, on different occasions, quarreled on this score with the boilermakers, the shipwrights, the joiners, the brass workplate ers, the plumbers, and the tin workers: the boilermakers have had their own differences with the shipwrights, the smiths, and the chippers and drillers; the shipwrights have fought with the calkers, the boat and barbe builders, the mast and block makers, and the joiners; the joiners themselves have other quarrels with the mill sawyers, the pattern makers, the cabinetmakers, the upholsterers, and the French polishers; whilst minor trades, such as the hammermen, the ship Painters, and the "Red Leaders," are at war all round.

One of the most recent of the important jurisdictional disputes in the United States is that prevailing in the plumbing and steam fitting trades. Plumbing, steam fitting, gas fitting, sprinkler fitting, fixture hanging, and pipe cutting are now separate occupations, though originally all such work was done by the same workmen. With the progress of invention the trade has branched out into broader fields, and the journeymen have become specialists, each following a different line of work. Regarding this disintegration of the craft the president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc., in his report to the thirteenth general convention. spoke as follows:

"Our trade as well as others has been rapidly branching out into unknown fields, so that today we have branching from plumbers, gas and steam fitters an array of specialists, such as sprinkler fitters, ammonia pipe fitters, fixture hangers, beef pumpmen, and "ship plumbers," all of which property belong to and are, in a great majority of cases, graduates of the first-named branch of our trade. While not all of the last mentioned are affiliated with the United Association, they are using the same tools and fittings and should properly affiliate. (c)

The endeavor of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers to control all branches of plumbing and steam fitting has led to a jurisdictional dispute with the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters. The International Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Gas Fitters was first organized in 1880; went to pieces in 1888. but was reorganized in 1889 as the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada. The year previous, 1888, the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers had been formed, which included men employed in the fitting of engine and boiler connections, and piping for power or heating purposes, for refrigerating, and for fire extinguishing. The journeymen doing this line of work had previously belonged to the plumbers' locals. Accordingly when separate national organizations were formed a jurisdictional dispute arose, the plumbers claiming that steam fitting was a branch of their trade. Ill feeling has existed between the two organizations ever since. In 1899 a charter was granted by the

aStudies in American Trade Unionism, edited by Hollander and Barnett, p. 314. bIndustrial Democracy. new edition, 1902, p. 508. cPlumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Official Journal, October 1902, p. 25.

American Federation of Labor to the National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters, with the provision that steam fitters who were members of the Association of Journeymen Plumbers might retain their membership in the latter organization if they preferred, and that steam fitters might join the plumbers' locals in towns where their number was too small to form a separate union. The United Association of Journeymen Plumbers entered a vigorous protest against the granting of this charter, and have since been seeking to have it annulled.

The jurisdictional disputes in the woodworking trades have grown out of the same conditions as that of the plumbing and steam-fitting trades. The Machine Woodworkers' International union was formed in St. Louis, August 5, 1890. At that time both the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the International Furniture Workers' union admitted machine wood workers to membership, although neither organization made any special effort to organize this class of mechanics. In 1894 the United Brotherhood of Carpenters conceded to the Ma-

chine Woodworkers' International union jurisdiction over all factory woodworkers. and drew up an agreement with the latter in which the jurisdiction of each organization was defined. In the following year the Machine Woodworkers amalgamated with the International Furniture Workers' union, thus virtually abrogating the jurisdictional agreement with the carpenters. In October, 1897, a new agreement was made whereby the Machine Woodworkers were given full jurisdiction over all mill hands, except carpenters who might at times be engaged at mill work, and except millwrights and stair builders. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters was to have sole jurisdiction over outside carpentry work and the fitting up of offices and stores. (a) In 1898 the Carpenters in general convention abrogated all agreements made with other woodworking organizations, and ordered that no such agreements be made in the future and that no other woodworking organizations be recognized. Local and district councils of the United Brotherhood, however, were still permitted to make local agreements with other woodworking organizations by a vote of their members. (b)

SAVINGS INSURANCE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L., held December 9, 1906, the plan authorizing Massachusetts savings banks to issue life insurance was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Council by a Committee from the Massachusetts Savings-Insurance League, which proposes to introduce a bill to this effect at the coming Legislature.

In view of the great importance of this question to wage-earners, your Executive Council believes that the plan should receive careful consideration by every Local and Central body in order that appropriate action may be taken.

In considering the subject the following facts are deemed important:

FIRST: The so-called industrial life insurance, which is now furnished mainly by the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock, and the Columbian National Companies, involves a great sacrifice of workingmen's savings. The number of union members affected must be very large because there were outstanding on January 1, 1906, 1,170,885 such policies in this Commonwealth, and about one thousand policies were being issued every day.

SECOND: During the fifteen years ending January 1, 1906, the workingmen of Massachusetts paid in to the industrial insurance companies in premiums an aggregate of \$61,294,887, and received back during the fifteen years in death benefits, endowments, and surrender values an aggregate of \$21,819,606, or 35.59 per cent., and there remains a reserve in the possession of the companies applicable to these policies amounting to only about \$9,838,-000. It thus appears that besides interest one-half of all amounts paid in by the wage-earners have been consumed in the expenses of conducting the business, in dividends to stockholders and in surplus.

THIRD: The regular premium rate on industrial policies is about double that charged by the companies for ordinary life policies issued the rate rises as high as eight times the rate for ordinary life insurance, because if death occurs within the first six months only one-forth of the face of the policy is paid, and if death occurs during the second six months after the date of the policy, only one-half of the face of the policy is paid.

FOURTH: A part of the workingmen's savings thus consumed are used to pay excessive dividends to stockholders. For instance, in the Prudential Company the

*α*The Carpenter, November, 1897, p. 7. *δ*1bid, October, 1898, p. 1.

amount paid in yearly dividends to stockholders is equivalent to more than 219 per cent. of the cash actually paid in upon the capital stock. In the Metropolitan the yearly dividends paid to stockholders are equivalent to 28 per cent. upon the \$500,000 actually paid in by the stockholders as capital. But the Metropolitan has in the meantime accumulated for the stockholders a surplus of \$13,925,485,—that is, nearly twenty-eight times the capital actually paid in.

FIFTH: If the workingmen of Massachusetts, instead of paying the \$61,294,887, into the industrial insurance companies, had during the fifteen years deposited this amount in Massachusetts Savings Banks, and had withdrawn from the Banks an amount equal to the aggregate of \$21,819,-606 which they received from the insurance companies during those fifteen years, they would have had remainding to their credit in the savings banks on December 31st, 1905, about \$49,931,548.35,-and this, although the savings banks would have been oblidged to pay upon these increased deposits in taxes to the Commonwealth more than four times the amount which was actually paid by the insurance companies on account of the insurance.

SIXTH: The average expectancy of life in the United States of a man twenty-one years old, according to Meech's Table of Mortality, is 40 1-4 years. In other words, take any large number of men who are 21 years old, and the average age which they will reach is 61 1-4 years.

If a man beginning with his twenty-first birthday pays throughout life 50c a week into Massachusetts savings banks, and allows these deposits to accumulate for his family, the survivors will, in case of his death at this average age of 61 1-4 years, inherit \$2265.90, if an interest rate of 3 1-2 per cent. a year is maintained.

If this same man should, beginning at age twenty-one, pay throughout his life the 50c a week to the Prudential Insurance Company as premiums on a so-called "industrial" life policy for the benefit of his family, the survivors would be legally entitled to receive, upon his death at the age of 61 1-4 years, only \$820.

If at the end of twenty years the man so depositing in Massachusetts savings banks should then conclude to discontinue his weekly payments and withdraw the money for his own benefit, he would receive \$746.20. If, on the other hand, having made for twenty years such weekly payments to the Prudential Insurance Company, he should then conclude to discontinue payments and surrender his policy, he would be legally entitled to receive only \$165.

SEVENTH: The difference between the results of investing in the existing industrial insurance companies and investing in the Massachusetts savings banks arises from two facts:

- 1. The business of the insurance companies is conducted for the benefit of the company's stockholders and the officials. The business of the savings bank is conducted wholly for the benefit of the depositors. The latter has no stockholders and its trustees serve without compensation.
- 2. The business of the savings banks is conducted at an expense of less than one-fourth of one per cent. of the aggregate assets managed, or one and one-third per cent. of the year's deposits. The business of the four large industrial insurance companies (the Metropolitan, the Prudential, the John Hancock and the Columbian National) is conducted at an expense of about 15 per cent. of the aggregate assets managed, and their industrial business at an expense of more than 40 per cent. of the year's premiums.

EIGHTH: The plan to permit Massachusetts savings banks to extend their usefulness to issuing life insurance to workingmen provides:

- (a) For absolutely safeguarding both the savings department and the insurance department by establishing a guaranty fund to protect the insurance.
- (b) For complete supervision through a state insurance actuary, and a medical director.

NINTH: It is estimated that the cost of life insurance for workingmen, if furnished through the savings banks, will be reduced to about one-half of its present cost.

Further information in regard to the plan and the facts submitted may be had by application to the undersigned, or to the Massachusetts Savings-Insurance League, No. 2A Park Street, Boston, Mass.

—D. D. Driscoll, Secretary.

WILSON AND NICHOLLS.

In a review of the successful candidates for Congress, the Philadelphia North American places Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nicholls at the head of the list as the most important of those elected. It says:

Of these new men elected, by far the most important are T. D. Nicholls and

W. B. Wilson. Both are labor men of prominence, not only in their respective localities, but throughout the country. In the fights of the mine workers against the coal trust both have been national figures.

Of the two, Wilson is probably the better known. As secretary and treasurer of

the mine workers' national organization he has handled millions of dollars, without a single penny having gone astray and without the diversion of a single dollar to other purposes than that for which it was intended. He has, in addition to this, attended to the detailed work of the great ...bor organizations with a degree of "billty that has proved his business appacity.

Wilson will go to Congress with a mission. He is an advocate of the rights of labor first and foremost, and he believes there are many grievances which proper and just legislation can remove. He believes in the policies of President Roosevelt and will support the President upon all questions of public welfare.

Wilson is self-made and self-educated. He began work in the mines when but nine years old, and has been a mine worker ever since. His conspicuous ability brought about naturally his selection as one of the national officers of the Mine Workers' Union, and for several years past he has devoted his attention entirely to the 'nterests of the union.

His friends predict for him a brilliant Congressional career. He is a good talker, a man of unswerving courage, sincerity and honesty, and with a keen appreciation of what is and what is not practicable, both in business and politics.

Much that has been said of Wilson is equally true of Nicholls. There is a striking similarity in the characters of the two, and in their aims, occupations and development from laborers to men of affairs.

Nicholls is an independent Republican, who will give his hearty support to the public-spirited policies of the President, and will work with Wilson for such legislation as may benefit the laboring men of the country.

In the election of Nicholls the sentiment of the Tenth district has probably been honestly expressed for the first time in many years. The district was formerly represented by Connell, millionaire mine owner, and was dominated more by Connell's money than by public opinion.—United Mine Worker.

HIGH COURT DECISIONS FAVORABLE TO LABOR.

This has been a great week for organized labor in the courts of the country. It has won two decisions of exceptional importance and which may prove to be far-reaching.

The famous Danbury, Conn., boycott case, involving allegations of conspiracy, was dismissed by Judge Platt, of the United States Circuit court, sitting at Hartford. The defendants in this case were local officials of the Danbury Hatters' Union, President Moffatt, of the National Union of Hatters, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other high officials of the latter organization. Action was begun three or four years ago.

The plaintiffs, Dietrich E. Loewee and Martin Fuchs, alleged that the defendants tried to unionize their hat factory and, failing to do so, declared a boycott on the hats made by the factory which were found in the hands of plaintiffs' customers in other states than Connecticut, notably California and Virginia.

It was because the executive council of the American Federation of Labor placed the plaintiffs' hats upon the "unfair list" that Mr. Gompers and his brother officers were made defendants in the action. Pecuniary damages were alleged by the plaintiffs and the suit was for a large sum as compensation.

As stated above, the case, after hanging in the court for several years, has been dismissed by Judge Platt.

The only decision also grows out of a

contest of long standing. Suit was brought by the Allis-Chalmers Company against the Iron Moulders' Union of Milwaukee for alleged damages sustained in a strike ordered against the plaintiff by the defendant. In this case the old question of a conspiracy as applied to an organization of workingmen was involved.

The decision, rendered by Judge A. L. Sanborn, of the United States District court, of Madison, Wisconsin, is probably the strongest declaration favorable to combinations of labor ever delivered by any judge of a high court in the United States. On the right of labor to strike Judge Sanborn said:

"The right to strike for any cause, or no cause, is clearly and fully sustained by authority. Even a conspiracy to strike followed by legal damage is not unlawful if formed to better labor conditions."

What would some of the veterans of the labor movement have thought of such an utterance by a United States judge if made thirty years ago? It looks as we were moving along in this twentieth century.

There may be some persons who will dispute that the progress of trades unions and the activity of workingmen in economic and political fields had anything to do with these two decisions. But there are some persons so obstinate that they would almost dispute the existence of the sun, moon and stars.—Joseph R. Buchanan.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Value of a Strong Treasury in Labor Battles—Lack of Funds the Cause of Many Strike Failures.

One of the most important matters for a labor union to consider is a full exchequer. The Union Label in considering this question finds that it has not received the attention due so great a subtect, and continues thus:

"It is indeed strange that men show so much indifference to the union for the benefits they receive from it. What has been the cause of so many failures in the past, in the efforts of trades unions to enforce 'justice,' resist 'oppression,' to gain better working conditions, an eighthour day and a living wage? The answer is easily found: 'An empty treasury.'"

"Strikes have been declared in the past by organizations with bankrupt treasuries and, although advised, under such conditions, to desist from such action, these same organizations went blindly on, depending for success on whatever assistance they might get from sister organizations. But when financial aid was not forthcoming and when failure was their lot, they raved and raged against the other trades unions for their indifference and meanness in not supporting them substantially, when, in fact, they were to blame themselves for not providing in time.

"The strength of the trades unions is not in its membership. It is in its treasury. If you have the sinews of war to fight with, you are not afraid to enter into battle, for the fight is already won. The great danger to the promotion and well being of our labor unions is want of funds. In order, therefore, to prevent our organizations from going to pieces

we should immediately set to work and devise ways and means to establish good, sound, substantial defense funds.

"Every national and international union should have at least \$1,000,000 in reserve and be in a position at all times to protect their members through all the vicissitudes of life. Local unions should see to it that their funds are jealously guarded, so that when the day of trouble comes they may be in a position to take care of their interests. This is the only way success can be achieved. The matter rests with the members themselves, whether they make the union a success or not.

"The English trades unions have from \$1,000,000 to \$6,000,000 each in their treasuries, while the American trades unions are practically penniless, and yet the wages of the American artisan are far higher than those of his English cousin. How is this stage of affairs accounted for? The English trades unionists have gone through the fight for years and years. Yes, for centuries, and they know the value of a good sound treasury. They are willing to contribute liberally to it, for they know that is their only salvation.

"Not until we have been whipped into submission and driven back to work under the employers' terms will we realize the necessity of contributing willingly to the support of our unions. Let us hope that day will never come, but let us prepare now, so that if it does come we will be able to meet it."

FINDING LEISURE TO LIVE.

Some carpenters were at work upon my place last summer. They came in the morning, after I had finished my breakfast and was busy with my mail—at eight my working day is well under way—and in the afternoon, at the stroke of five, they hung up their aprons, lighted their cigars and went home. Watching them pack up their tools one day, I said that they had cut off the best hours at each end of the working day.

"When I learned your trade, forty years ago," I said, "we went to work at 6 in the morning and quit at 7 in the evening. In winter the day was from sunrise to sunret."

They laughed. "And you had no Saturday afternoon off. Many things can happen in forty years."

That Saturday afternoon found me in a particularly neighborhood down town, where, at the rush hours, the crowds of workers hastening to and from their shops made the streets fairly impassable. The street was still—deserted, in fact. Coming over, I had met trolley cars jammed with a holiday throng bound for the beach. I thought of my carpenter's "Many things can happen in forty years." He might have said twenty. It is just that number of years since the Saturday half-holiday, coming over from England, took root in New York, championed by organized labor.

It was Mr. Gompers who was instrumental in enforcing the law, establishing it upon financial New York, much to its disgust. It protested loudly to the legislature that business would desert the metropolis and move to Jersey and Connecticut, where it was not so hampered. Instead, the half-holiday has invaded those states and all others, as Mr. Gompers predicted it would. And from a month or two months, it has stretched over the whole summer, and the winter, too, in the trades.

The workday has been shortened at both ends, as I said. There is no longer a sixteen or seventeen-hour day for street car drivers, as some of us remember. In Chicago, the other day, they had to change the time for keeping the bridges closed to a later hour because the early morning crowds were no longer there. The mechanic, the laborer, has time for his family, for play, for life. His wages have gone up so that he can afford a day off. This also he owes to organization, some of it perhaps to greater power of production, greater efficiency of machinery, but the lion's share to the union that has fought his fight. "The effort of men, being men, to live the life of men, has prevailed to this extent.

The nation is his debtor. The old senseless hurry is lessening. We are taking time to think, finding leisure to live. Only at the top and at the bottom does the waste go on. The get-rich-quick man is in as much of a hurry as ever. Perhaps a feeling that it won't last makes him go at even a harder pace. In Poverty Row, where children work, the day is as long as ever, and in the tenement homes that tread-mill grinds by day and by night. But in the war upon these evils outraged humanity is joining hands with organized labor, and the fight will be won, for the social conscience is aroused.

Recently I read that a company with large capital had been organized transmit power for manufacturing purposes to the homes of individual workers living at a distance. Have we indeed reached a fair workday, and the control of the factory in the interest of the commonwealth, only to find ourselves face to face with a new alignment of individual forces demanding a change of strategic front? And may it be that the city has had its day, just when it loomed largest as a factor in human life, demanding all our time and thought and strength? is well that the workman of the twentieth century has found himself, for his day is big with problems that can be solved by men only, not by machines.-The Reporter.

VARIED CAREER OF THE TROUBLEMAN.

His Life is Filled with Exciting Incidents.

The trouble man can be found in nearly all offices of the company. He is usually quite young when he starts in, generally a messenger boy, with a turned-up nose, a graham wafer complexion and a head like a shredded wheat biscuit. As he gets along in years he generally outgrows these distinctive features—in fact, we have seen some troublemen who would "pass in a crowd." This charge is generally attributable to the softening and refining in the witching and fluffy ribbons and laces.

But the troubleman is most interesting when in action. They can generally be "spotted" by well known characteristics. When you see a young man answering the description at the beginning of this article driving a rig more or less dilapidated—generally more—and harness in the same happy state, and with wagon, harness and suspenders tied up with wire, driving at a breakneck rate, eyes fixed apparently in the clouds—he's the real thing, looking for stray crosses. He comes into your house by the front door, and forgets to wipe his feet, walks up to the telephone, gives it a

Dutch uppercut in the solar plexus, blows in the transmitter thirteen times, spins the cap off the receiver, blows in it some, spins the cap back on, hits the unoffending transmitter another belt, blows his breath in its face several dozen times more, slams up the receiver, gives the crank a twist and says in a voice like a Kentucy colonel calling for a drink, "Threeuner," which being translated into U. S. means "give me three hundred;" side steps to allow two exclamations and one interrogation point that come over the wire to hurl themselves across the room and stick into the plaster with a thud, being propelled by the violence of the trouble clerk's, "Well, well, what is it?" "Threeuner, howgergetit"—which being interpreted, means, "Three hundred, now do you hear me?" Apparently she don't "Howgergetit" any too well, for he takes out the transmitter again, clinching and in fighting one the short ribs, blows into it some more, slaps the box back on again, chases the ground wire down through the cellar, swipes two big apples out of the barrell and comes back to the telephone,

hits it, once more for good luck and calls three hundred again, going through the program chronicled above. Finally things are arranged to the trouble clerk's satisfaction and the troubleman starts out of the house, leaves the front door and front gate upen, kicks the cat off the steps into a jardiniere of ferns, picks up the evening newspaper that has just been thrown in hand jumps into his wagon, and hits his horse a whack (and talks to him afterward about it), goes down the street at a gait that would make Maud S. (were she alongside) look as though she was going the other way.

Still he gets over these things finally and sometimes becomes a useful citizen

and lives to sit around and tell the younger generation of troublemen how good he was in his day, and relate impossible cases of "Some Fierce Trouble I Have Met," and continues to collect his pension from the company in some capacity, and with unvarying regularity.

The troubleman accomplishes much good in his professional career and is an absolute necessity to the public welfare. As a specialist on the suppression of profanity he probably has no equal. What he doesn't know he thinks he knows, which serves his purpose. And what he has not learned by hard experience he probably picked up by "induction." If you doubt this, ask the first one you meet.

WOMAN RAPS JUDGES:

Mrs. Raymond Robins scored the judges of the country for their labor decisions in a talk made before the Douglas Park Woman's club recently on the condition of working women. She declared that existing laws for the protection of women toilers were violated with impunity, and she described sweatshops and factory abuses graphically.

"No sooner have we obtained the passage of a law for the protection of wage-earners than the judges, with few exceptions, declare it unconstitutional," asserted Mrs. Robins. "Our courts have made the principle of freedom of contract a fetish. The judges spend their lives fenced off from industrial strife, and they give the worker a word instead of a right.

"A girl in Buffalo lost her hand operating a dangerous machine which was not safeguarded as the law required. A jury awarded her damages, but the New York State Supreme Court reversed the verdict on the ground that the girl had been free to leave her employment if she chose.

Says it is Nonsense.

"Such rulings are sheer nonsense. That girl could not dictate the conditions under which she would work. She had to accept what she could get or starve. There can be no genuine freedom of contract unless the parties to the bargain are on something like an equal footing.

"Our laws as they are interpreted by the courts misunderstand the needs of the working people. Not until judges come into contact with the men and women who toil will they stop talking nonsense."

Mrs. Robins said she believed the labor unions had done more to improve the lot of working people in the last century than any other force. She declared the unions were right in their opposition to piecework and told a story of a Chicago girl to illustrate her argument that the system lowered wages.

Wage Steadily Cut.

"This girl made skirts for a living," said Mrs. Robins. "At first she was paid 35 cents apiece for making them. She was an exceptionally quick worker, and was soon able to finish three or four skirts a day. Then her employers cut her pay to 30 cents apiece. She worked harder and made nearly as much money as before. So the rate was cut again, to 25, to 20, and now she is getting 15 cents for making a skirt. She has cut down not only her own wage but the wage of others not so quick as she is.

There are women and girls in New York sweatshops from before dawn until after dark for 18 cents a day. Little children work long hours shelling nuts for a few cents. The consumer has almost no protection against sweatshop goods. Sweatshop industries are hard to regulate because they are carried on in the homes. The plan of licensing the tenements in New York has failed to stop abuses. The law limiting women's work to sixty hours a week is violated constantly.—Record-Herald.

LOT OF THE STRIKE-BREAKER.

He is Simply a Tool of the Employer, With No Rights of Any Kind.

The non-unionist may fear that by joining a union the steadiness of his employment may be jeopardized by strikes. But that is not as probable as that he will lose his job by the unionizing of the shop, in which event he is thrown out into the world without the certificate of good character which a union card represents, without the assistance of friendly hands again obtaining employment, and without the substantial financial aid which all unions provide for their mem-The only thing open to him is another unfair employer, who wishes to use him to break the power of the union until he can gain concessions, when, his period of usefulness gone, his services are again dispensed with. Except in very rare instances, the tenure of position of the scab is much more brief than that of the union man.

In all shops there are rules formulated and promulgated by the unions for the enforcement of fair dealing between workmen; and the respect of the rights of each other, which is demanded and conceded between all fair-minded men. scab shops it is invariably the case that the foreman has favorites. He gives the good work and easy jobs to his friends. who usually have to buy his friendship, while those who do not bask in the sunshine of his favors get the undesirable jobs and the other uncomfortable conditions which a scab foreman knows so well how to deal out. In the union shop the foreman, should he desire to show favoritism, is held down by union rules, which curb such tendencies and secure the equitable treatment of all.

It is true that the union man has to pay dues to his union, but it is the best spent money that passes through his hands. By no union are such dues made onerous—they rarely equal the amount the average man spends for tobacco. The scab pays no union dues; but he is generally mulcted by a series of fines for violations of regulations made by the employer solely with a view of having them violated. These fines generally count up to an amount much greater than any union would ever dream of levying in the shape of dues.

The union man goes to his union and assists in fixing the amount he shall pay polluted person.—Weekly Crisis.

as dues, thus taxing himself, while the scab must submit to whatever extortion his employer desires to impose upon him.

When the union man is out of employment his union provides him with the necessities of life and assists him in again obtaining work. When he is sick, they are willing and ready to assist in nursing him back to health, and the funds of the union are used in providing for him and his family until returning health, or, in the event of his death, in furnishing him with decent burial and his family with the means of living until they are able to make provision for themselves. When the scab loses his job-which may be at any time that a meaner scab comes along and offers to do the work for less pay-there is no helping hand. At each scab shop he is regarded with suspicion, and if he succeeds in getting "taken on," there are none willing to show him the ways of the new shop, but all are watching and willing to assist in his downfall. If he becomes sick there is none to go to his relief, or offer sympathy; all rejoice to see a rival out of the way, and the poor house is the only refuge for himself and unfortunate family, with no one to care whether they live or die.

But there is a higher consideration. The union man goes through the world with his head up, feeling that he is every inch a man. He does not shy or shrink at the approach of the superintendent or foreman, or smirkingly wait to be patted on the head like a dog. He feels he is as good as any man on earth; he fills a man's position in the world; that he has certain duties to perform and certain rights to maintain; that he will be respected as a man as long as he demands such respect; that while he does honest work for the man who employs him he has a right to have and will have a decent remuneration for his work and decent conditions under which to work. The scab realizes his position in the world—that he is an enemy of his kind; that in working under debasing conditions he is assisting in making those conditions; that he is not a man, and has no man's respect; that his crime will be transmitted to his unfortunate posterity to shame them long after mother earth has reluctantly performed a service for society by accepting and hiding his

WOULD \$100,000 SUIT YOU?

Offer Made to Thomas A. Edison, Inventor—His First Failures and Successes as Told by Himself.

"I'll tell you how I happened to get into telegraphing first," said Thomas Edison. "When the battle of Pittsburg landing was fought the first report which reached Detroit announced that there were 60,000 killed and wounded.

"I was a train newsboy then, and I told the telegraph operator at the Detroit station that if he would wire the main facts of the battle along the line so that announcements could be put up on the station bulletin boards I would give Harper's Weekly to him for six months free of cost.

"I used to sell about 40 newspapers on the trip. This time I made up my mind that I ought to take 1000, but when I counted my money I found I had only enough to buy 400.

"Then it occurred to me, that if I could get to Wilbur F. Story, the proprietor of the Detrpit Free Press, I might be able to work out of my difficulty. I climbed up the stairs to his office and said:

"'Mr. Story, I have only got money enough to buy 400 papers, and I want 600 more. I thought I might get trusted for them. I'm a newsboy.' I got my thousand papers all right.

"That was a great day for me. At the first station the crowd was so big that I thought it was an excursion crowd. But no; when the people caught sight of me they began to yell for papers. I just doubled the price on the spot and charged 10 cents instead of 5 cents a copy.

"When I got to the last station I jumped the price up to 25 cents a copy and sold all I had left. I made \$75 or \$100 in that one trip, and I tell you I felt mighty good.

"That called my attention to what a telegraph operator could do. I thought to myself that telegraphing was simply great and I made up my mind to become an operator as soon as possible.

FIRST INVENTION UNWELCOME.

"The first serious thing I invented was a machine which would count the votes in congress in a very few moments. It was a good machine, too, but when I took it to Washington they said to me:

"'Young man, that's the last thing we want here! Filibustering and the delay in counting the vote are the only means we have of defeating bad legislation.'

"My next practical invention was the quadruplex telegraph. I started in to

work it on the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph line, between Rochester and New York, but there was a chump at the other end of the wire, and the demonstration ended in a fizzle. It was years before the quadruplex was adopted.

"That landed me in New York without a cent in my pocket. I went to an operator and managed to borrow \$1. I lived on that for a week, but I had to 'park it' a little. O, I didn't mind it and I never did care much about eating anyhow.

"Then I hustled for something to do. I could have got a job as an operator at \$90 a month, but I wanted a chance to do something better, I happened one day into the office of a 'gold ticker' company which had about 500 subscribers.

"I was standing beside the apparatus when it gave a terrific rip-roar and suddenly stopped. In a few minutes hundreds of messenger boys blocked up the doorway and yelled for some one to fix the tickers in their office. The man in charge of the place was simply flabbergasted, so I steped up to him and said:

"'I think I know what's the matter."

"I simply had to remove a loose contact spring which had fallen between the wheels. The result was that I was employed to take charge of the service at \$300 a month. I almost fainted when I heard how much salary I was to get.

"Then I joined hands with a man and we got up several improved types of stock tickers. These improvements were a success.

"When the day of settlement for my inventions approached I began to wonder how much money I would get. I was pretty raw and knew nothing about business, but I hoped that I might get \$5000.

"I dreamed of what I could do with big money like that, of the tools and other things I could buy to work out inventions; but I knew Wall street to be a pretty bad place, and had a general suspicion that a man was apt to get beat out of his money there. So I tried to keep my hopes down, but the thought of \$5000 kept rising in my mind.

"HOW WOULD \$40,000 DO?"

"Well, one day I was sent for by the president of the Gold & Stock telegraph company to talk about a settlement for my improvements. He was Gen. Marshall Lefferts, colonel of the 7th regiment.

"I tell you, I was trembling all over with embarrassment, and when I got in his presence my vision of \$5000 began to vanish. When he asked me how much I wanted I was afraid to speak. I feared that if I mentioned \$5000 I might get nothing.

"That was one of the most painful and exciting moments of my life. My, how I beat my brains to know what to say. Finally I said:

"'Suppose you make me an offer.'

"By that time I was scared. I was more than scared, I was paralyzed.

"'How would \$40,000 do?' asked Gen. Lefferts.

"It was all I could do to keep my face straight and my knees from giving way. I was afraid he would hear my heart beat.

With a great effort I said that I guessed that would be all right. He said they would have the contract ready in a few days and I could come back and sign it. In the meantime I scarcely slept. I couldn't believe it.

"When I went back the contract was ready and I signed it in a hurry. I don't know even now what was in it. A check for \$40,000 was handed me and I went to the bank as fast as my feet would carry me.

"'It was the first time I was ever inside of a bank. I got in line and when my turn came I handed in my check. Of course I had not indorsed it.

"The teller looked at it, then pushed it back to me and roared out something which I could not understand, being partly deaf. My heart sank and my legs trembled. I hand the check back to him, but again he pushed it back with the same unintelligible explosion of words.

"That settled it. I went out of the bank feeling miserable. I was the victim of another Wall-street 'skin game.' I never felt worse in my life.

"I went around to the brother of the treasurer who had drawn the check and said: 'I'm skinned all right.'

"When I told him my story he burst out laughing, and when he went into the treasurer's office to explain matters there was a loud roar of laughter at my expense. They sent somebody to the bank with me, and the bank officials thought it so great a joke that they played a trick on me by paying the whole \$40,000 in \$10, \$20 and \$50 bills.

"It made an ernormous pile of money. I stuffed the bills in my inside pockets and outside pockets, my trousers pockets and everywhere I could put them. Then I started for my home in Newark. I wouldn't sit on a seat with anybody on the train nor let anybody approach me. When

I got to my room I couldn't sleep for a fear of being robbed.

"So the next day I took it back to Gen. Leffers and told him I didn't know where to keep it. He had it placed in a bank to my credit, and that was my first bank account. With that money I opened a new shop and worked out new apparatus.

"My automatic telegraph, which handled 1000 words a minute between New York and Washington, was brought out by Jay Gould and the Western Union company. It is in litigation yet.

"Then the quadruplex was installed. I sold that to Jay Gould and the Western Union company for \$30,000. The next invention was the mimeograph, a copying machine.

PROFITABLE TELEPHONE INVENTIONS.

"When Bell got out his telephone the transmitter and receiver were one. Prof. Orton of the Western Union company asked me to do something to make the telephone a commercial success.

"I tackled it and got up the present transmitter. The Western Union company eventually made millions of dollars out of it. I got \$100,000 for it.

"At last Pres. Orton sent for me and said: "Young man, how much do you want in full payment for all the inventions you have given the Western Union company?"

"I had \$40,000 in my mind, but my tongue wouldn't move. I hadn't the nerve to name such a sum.

"'Make me an offer.' I ventured.

"'How would \$100,000 seem to you?" he asked.

"I almost fell over. It made me dizzy, but I kept my face and answered, with as much coolness as I could muster, that the offer appeared to be a fair one. Then another thought occurred to me, and I said that I would accept \$100,000 if the company would keep it and pay me in 17 yearly installments.

"I knew that if I got it all at once it would soon go in experiments. It took me 17 years to get that money, and it was one of the wisest things I ever did. By putting a check on my extravagance I always had funds."

Mr. Edison's deafness is directly due to his early love of science. When he was a newsboy on the train he used to carry on experiments at leisure moments.

One day a bottle of phosphorus became uncorked and set the car on fire. The indignant conductor boxed the ears of the youthful scientist and threw the boy and his paraphernalia off the train. It was this box on the ears which caused the deafness which has troubled him ever since.—New York Sun.

TELEGRAPHER-CONGRESSMEN.

Brothers McDermontt and Carey Elected by Large Majorities.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' JOURNAL.

James T. McDermott, of Chicago Local No. 1, and William J. Cary, of Milwaukee Local No. 2, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, were both elected to congress on Nov. 6th, 1906, from the Fourth Congressional Districts of Illinois and Wisconsin respectively. The Chicago "Record-Herald" of Nov. 8, 1906, speaking of Brother McDermott's candidacy and election, under a four-line display head, calls him "The Stock Yards Idol," and "'Jim' McDermott, the friend of almost everyone in the populous stockyards district because, as those who know him say, his head is on the level and his heart is on the square, will represent Packingtown in the next Congress. He began life as a messenger boy, picked up telegraphy, and left the key to begin the campaign which won for him a seat among the mighty of the land. That's going some at the age of 34, even in this republic of opportunities.

"Representative-elect McDermott, James T., to give him all his names—is a thrifty. hard-working young man, who never overlooks a chance. He entered politics only two years ago, during the Dunne campaign, acting as secretary of the Thirtieth Ward Municipal Ownership Club. liked the game, and thought he might be able to do something at it, with all the friends whom he had made during twelve years employment as a telegraph operator at Nelson Morris's, and many more as a dweller at the gates of the yards. So he bought a tobacco store at Forty-third street and Emerald avenue with his savings, to have an investment that would be a bread-winner, while he was canvassing for votes, and waited for his chance.

"A peculiar coincident of McDermott's candidacy is that his Republican opponent, Charles S. Wharton, was also a poor man. Two years ago he was an investigator in the city attorney's office at \$90 per month. He went in with the Roosevelt landslide and out because McDermott broke into the political game. Wharton was one of the crowd that frequented Mc-Dermott's tobacco store. Jim and Charlie were good friends, and as the latter expatiated upon the glories of Washington the idea that he could cut as pretty a figure at the nation's capital as the incumbent came into the head of the operator-tobacconist. He nursed that idea carefully and had long, confidential talks about it with his brother-in-law, George W. Fleming, who was named campaign manager of the incipient boom.

"When primaries drew near 'Tom' Carey bloomed out as a Democratic candidate, and at the mention of the boss's name all the other hopefuls took to the woods, or retired into the obscurity of their daily employment—all except McDermott. He was a fighter and had always been an opponent of Carey's methods, so he set his square jaw and waded in. After a long and strenuous pre-primary campaign he was indorsed by the Democrats of the district, much to Carey's discomfiture."

Later on he was also endorsed by the Independence League.

The "Chicago Evening American," of November 7, 1906, prints a two column picture of Brother McDermott and his estimable wife, under a double-column five-line display head entitled "Chicago's Strangest Election Victory.—An Eighty Dollar Per Month Telegraph Operator Is Sent To Congress." "The Political Whirligig—James T. McDermott Chosen Representative From The Stock Yards District."

Speaking of his election in detail and the causes that led up to it, this paper says:

"James T. McDermott, \$80 a month telegraph operator, woke up today to find himself a Congressman.

"He is the new representative from the Fourth, or Stock Yards district, having defeated Congressman Charles S. Wharton after one of the most spectacular fights in the history of Chicago politics.

"Messenger boy and telegraph operator, he has lived in the Stock Yards district all his life. Until recently he was one of the night telegraph operators at the Nelson Morris plant."

"How McDermott came to run for corgress is told by himself as follows: "You see it was this way: "Tom Carey and his bunch wouldn't give us no jobs—wouldn't recognize us at all. We—that is myself and a lot of the young fellows in the ward—thought we were just as good as Carey and his crowd.

"They wouldn't let us in so we broke in. We were against everything Carey and his crowd wanted. When it came to this congressional matter, a few of us had a meeting to vote who would run for Congress. We were out to beat Carey. We knew he wanted the nomination.

"There were twenty-five of us, and I got twenty-four votes. I voted for another fellow. So L started—and well we landed. We beat Carey at the primaries and now I'm elected over Wharton by 1.200 votes."

"McDermott was married two years ago last June, and home is the best word in the dictionary to him. "'Am I going to take my family to Washington with me? Well, you can bet on that. I haven't got any better friends than the wife and baby."

"All last night a little woman sat by a child's cradle in the little cottage at 4524 Union avenue, waiting for election returns. Mrs. McDermott, although with the care of a young baby, had taken the

deepest interest in her husband's campaign.

"McDermott returned home at midnight as returns were coming in so slowly. Worn out, he soon fell asleep, but the brave little wife found no sleep until morning brought the news that her husband was a congressman.

"When the congratulations from his friends began pouring in, McDermott's only reply was 'I haven't got used to this new dignity yet.'

"It did not take the newly elected congressman and his friends very long, however, to tell how much better the job was, than any Tom Carey could have given him as it figures out \$5,000 per year salary, \$1,500 allowance for secretary, and \$400 for mileage.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

SEAMAN'S JOURNAL.

James D. Phelan, President of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds Corporation, has sent the following telegram to W. H. Taft, President of the American National Red Cross Society:

"Eastern press advices state, on authority of a local newspaper report, that large sums of money subscribed have gone astray and that the President of the United States and Secret Service men are investigating the matter. The report apparently originated from an express company's failure to deliver a thousand-dollar package from Searchlight, Nev., which has since been delivered. Apart from this no funds whatever are missing. The rumor is entirely groundless. Every subscriber who sent relief funds to San Francisco direct should have a numbered official receipt, signed by the president, controller and cashier of this corporation. In justice to San Francisco and our generous friends in the East, please give the widest possible publicity to this state-

Thus ends a tale that was told with every appearance of circumstantial proof. In substance, the said tale contained a charge that Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, had stolen part of the money contributed to the San Francisco Relief Fund. The "local newspaper report" referred to by Mr. Phelan was more than a "report"; it was a front-page, scareheaded, double-leaded article, giving full particulars and definite details of the horrible crime.

The story went that President Roosevelt had sworn to catch the thief or thieves if he had to spend a million dol-

lars in the pursuit; that several thousand postoffices were being overhauled for missing moneys and that, in short, the whole power of the Federal Government, including, presumably, the civil and military forces, would be brought into play to hunt down and punish the ghoulish thieves.

This story was duly reprinted in the press of the country and of the world. Long editorials were published, showing the indescribable atrocity of it all, deploring the frightful fall of Mayor Schmitz—the "Union Labor Mayor"—and holding up the Administration of San Francisco as a "horrible example" to other cities that might be tempted to succumb to the blandishments or demands of the "Union Labor politicians." These editorial lamentations are still going the rounds, and will probably continue to do so for many a long day.

Now comes the complete denial of the yarn, by the highest authority on the subject. The more we reflect upon the situation in San Francisco, the more we are convinced that good citizens will make no mistake in refusing to be dragooned into the hunt for the grafters. The complete collapse of the "local newspaper report" concerning Mayor Schmitz's theft of the relief funds is not the first instance going to prove that in their anxiety to prosecute the grafters in the city Administration, the reformers are willing to take liberties with the truth. The maxim, "False in one, false in all," may not exactly fit the case, but it is a good maxim to keep in mind, just the same.

THE VULTURES.

"Soak him, he has no friends!"

The people of San Francisco, just now, are the subject, evidently, of such watchwords as the above. Not elegant, perhaps, but very, very effective. San Francisco, struggling valiantly to get back to the normal, its citizens undergoing cheerfully privations, financial outlays to build up shattered business and all the hardships incident to bad car service and cavernous sidewalks—poor San Francisco is struggling in the clutches of the vultures of high prices and scanty supplies—and unable to be shown satisfactory cause therefor.

Butter, eggs, bread, coal, meat-all up

in the air and going higher.

Why, for instance, is meat so dearnow, when it ought to be within the reach of all? A rancher was overheard talking, the other day, about his heard of beef cattle up in the Sacramento val-

"I have 200 steers," he said, "fat and ready for market. Ordinarily they would be worth from \$47 to \$50 a head. What do you think I was offered for them? SEVENTEEN DOLLARS A HEAD—and even that offer provided that I should throw in with the bargain two dozen calves!"

There you are!

Some influence is at work forcing a hardship on the rancher and another hardship on the shaken-out, burned-out, drowned-out refugee! WHAT IS THE INFLUENCE?

The railroads were loud in their expression of a desire to help with transportation San Francisco's stricken sufferers—at the time of the calamity. Why, then, can they not help the same people now, when they are doing their best to build up the city—our city—in which the railroads are, or ought to be, tremendously interested? Why do they not interest themselves in getting a supply of coal here so the poor shivering outcasts may keep warm?

Who are the patriots who in this time of urgent need are enriching themselves upon San Francisco's misfortune? They ought to be placed side by side with the grafters in Infamy's Hall of Shame.

We are underneath just now. Of course, we will not stay that way; but we shall remember that while we were down, the PATRIOTS swarmed over us and fattened off our trouble.

Give the school children fires to keep them warm. Give the San Francisco people supplies at prices they can meet. There is no excuse. The whole coast is filled with plenty. BRING IT IN.

FADS.

FROM THE CLEVELAND PRESS.

A Pennsylvania woman's prospective heirs wanted her adjudged insane on the ground that she was recklessly separating herself from her money through a "fad" for adopting and bringing up orphaned children.

The judge, who knew far more than the mere written law, declared in announcing his decision that the pity is that more people are not as sane as this woman.

Were there more faddist with fads such as this, the road from this world to hell would narrow and that to heaven widen. It is common custom to make fun of

It is common custom to make fun of fads.

That there are fool-fads and fad-fools in plenty is not to be denied.

But it would be a dull old world and a base humanity were it not for fads.

There are fads that have their origin in the high mind and the mellow heart.

There are fads that are the natural ebullition of full spirits and warm sympathies.

There are fads that mark the individuality of men and women as above the commonplace and not hedged within the narrow boundaries of life's mere routine.

The best of us like to step aside sometimes from the hard beaten path, to gain strength and spirit in wayside recreations—to smell the scent of some favorite flower, to trim and train its branches, to carry water to it and to loosen the soil about its roots, that it may continue to grow and propagate and fill at least a little part of the world with fragrance and beauty.

This flower may not be confined to the botanical order at all. It may be an orphan child, a fallen friend, a general charity, or any other of the many sacred objects of care that have come into the world to lift us out of everyday sordiness and the misery of seclusion within self.

The busiest men, who alone know that recreation is the best rest, find it in fads; and these same fads that to the busy are a source of life and spirit would be to do the idle useless and without meaning.

The woman who has money to supply every want and servants to do every household task may well seek refuge against ennui in caring for orphans.

God bless her and her fad!

Would there were more like her and more fads like hers!

In the self-secluding, soul-deadening routine of individual life it is mighty little we do for mankind, or, in the true sense, for ourselves.

It is fads that lure us out of the noisome shadows of selfish existence to cleanse ourselves of moral malaria by bathing in the sunshine of broader life.

ALEXANDER POPE.

He Was Considered in His Day the Greatest of All Poets.

Few men of our day comprehend the commanding intellectual position held by Pope during the latter period of his life and for a long period after his death. There has never been anything approaching it in the history of our own literature or of any literature. In the opinion of vast numbers he was not merely the greatest English poet of his time, but the greatest English poet of all time; not merely the greatest of English poets, but the greatest of all poets that ever existed. Even those who took the lowest estimate of his character-and of such there was no small number-entertained the highest admiration for his genius. They expressed themselves with an extravagance of praise which astounds the modern reader, too apt to go to the other extreme of unwarranted depreciation. They did not content themselves with according him mere greatness; to him belonged perfect greatness. It was assumed by his friends as a matter of course; it was conceded by the indifferent and even by those personally hostile. As one illustration out of many, a poem appeared in 1733, entitled "An Epistle to the Little Satyrist of Twickenham." It was full of the severest reflections upon Pope's character. It spoke of him as an object of universal scorn. It charged him with being under the influence of ill nature, spleen, envy, malice and avarice. Yet it admitted that not only in early youth did he surpass others, but that his powers had increased with advancing years.

Till to perfection you at last arriv'd Which none have e'er excell'd that ever liv'd.

This was no sentiment of a solitary individual. It was a widespread feeling at the time, and it did not die out suddenly. If anything, the belief increased in strength after Pope's death. We can get some idea of its force by the few verses summing up his character, which were immediately produced by the man against whom for a quarter of a century the poet had been directing the shafts of his satire. The year before Pope died Colley Cibber had ben substituted in place of Theobald as the hero of "The Dunciad." He had every reason to feel and express the bitterest resentment against the author of the satire, so far as a nature almost absolutely free from rancor could entertain such a statement.-T. R. Lounsbury in Scribner's.

THE MENACE TO LIFE.

In the electrical world, advancement has been so rapid in the last five years that necessary precautions for safety have been unable to keep abreast. So startling is this fact, that the workmen are becoming alarmed. Hardly a day passes without an accident of some kind caused by electricity, being reported in the Pittsburg district. The most pathetic of these was the death of William Cropp, aged 22 years, and sole support of a widowed mother, who was electrocuted at Connellsville on August 8. He had been in the employ of the Bell Telephone company only two weeks, but was put to work on a pole, where he came in contact with a wire carrying a voltage of 2,200. From the manner of his death, it was evident that he did not know the danger he was placed in.

Practical electricians claim tht great menace not only to the workmen, but to the general public, is the practice of managers putting inexperienced men in just such places as Cropp was sent. The International Brotherhood of Electric Workers, an organization which claims to have 92 per cent of all electricians in the state, have taken up this matter at a recent meeting. Delegates from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, the fatalities and accidents in the highly dangerous occupation of linemen in the past year has nearly doubled; caused by the utter disregard for human life by some corporations, and most particular of these is the Bell Telephone company, which employs men, irregardless of ability or experience. The accident of August 8, 1906, in Connellsville, in which William Cropp was electrocuted, is only one of the many that is happening This young with startling frequency. man was put to work on a job where only the most thorough and competent workmen should have been sent. Representatives of this council, in less than one hour after the accident happened, made an examination of the conditions relating thereto, and also secured photographs; and we find positively that William Cropp was killed by coming in contact with a live wire, while in the employ of the Bell Telephone company. We also find from the evidence thus secured, that Cropp was unaware of the danger in which he was placed.

So, therefore, we the regular delegates to the D. C. No. 7, 1st D. of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, representing 92 per cent of the Electrical Workers of the three above named states unanimously pass the following resolutions: That we. as a part of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, do hereby call the attention of the public to the fact that the employing of inexperienced men to work at such occupations as lineman, not only endangers the lives of fellow workmen, but is a menace to the general pub-Therefore, be it further resolved. that this District Council go on record as being opposed to the employing of men who have not served an apprenticeship before being sent out to work, at which only a man with a full knowledge of the dangers of the deadly current is competent to trust: and be it further

Resolved, that in as much as 85 per cent of the deaths by coming in contact with a live wire in the past year, have been caused by companies employing inexperienced men, and putting them to work, irregardless of this knowledge of electricity. Therefore, we, the delegates here in convention assembled, submit to the public for decision—whether it is an accident, or whether it is criminal negligence on the part of the company in putting a man to work who is innocently ignorant of the dangers under which he labors; and, be it further

Resolved, that the secretary be instructed to publish these resolutions in the public press; and that this council work for the enactment of such legislation as will guarantee to all who follow this dangerous calling, the protection that all citizens and taxpayers are justly entitled to.

J. A. GROVES,

ed to. J. A. GROVES,
Pres. D. C. No. 7, 1st D., I B. E. W.
P T. McDONALD,
Sec'v. D. C. No. 7, 1st D., I. B. E. W.

WOMEN UPHOLDING UNIONISM.

The lithoghaphers throughout the country went on strike on August 1 for an eight-hour day. The employers, after repeated efforts, failing to induce the men to go back to work, sent female detectives to the homes of the men on strike, who urged the wives to influence their husbands to desert their union by offering them individual contracts, which were practically worthless. To checkmate this move of the employers the Lithograph-Union of New York organized the wives, mothers and sisters of its members into a Women's Auxiliary. Within two weeks the women held a large mass meeting of their own. Their loyalty and enthusiasm to date are equal, if not greater, than those of the men themselves. Instead of the home women being a point of weakness to the union. open to the tricks and inducements of the enemy, they have become a source of strength and courage and intelligent cooperation.

To show the value of women in union matters, we quote one instance, as follows:

The wife of one of the union lithographers was visited by a relative, who had come from another city to accept a big offer from a striking lithographer's firm. The wife of the union member, while engaged in conversation, gleaned this information from him and quickly made an excuse to leave the house. She immediately telephoned her husband, who put the union on the trail of the would-be strikebreaker, and through the

persuasion and inducements of the union he was kept from accepting the position he was to fill. Further than this, she induced her relatives to place him in a position where the glittering promises of the manufacturer would not lead him to again become an enemy to his fellowworkers.

Without the Women's Auxiliary this wife would not have realized the importance of holding back a strike-breaker nor would she have known how to have gone about the matter in such an effective way. This she had learned through her experience in a labor auxiliary.

In addition to the splendid work the women are doing in strengthening the men in their fight for the eight-hour day, they are waging an aggressive campaign for the lithographers' label, and with it all other union labels.

No matter what the outcome of the present struggle may be, the lithographers' wives of this city are determined to continue their work for union interests, and will seek to build up such an advertisement for the lithographers' label that not a lithographing firm can afford to go on the market without it.

They are not pledged to the lithographers' label alone. These women are pushing all labels at their meetings, the members reporting on the different labeled articles they are using and inducing their husbands to buy.—Annie C. Patterson, in Weekly Bulletin of C. T.

CORRESPONDENCE

Local Union No. 2.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines to let the brothers throughout the country know what is doing in St. Louis, Mo. To begin: After several years of hard work and the never say quit efforts, we succeeded in organizing the Western Union Tel. Company's men, including every man in the service, linemen, foreman, troubleman, and instrument men, some thirty men in all. This included all men who had been with the Company from three to twenty-one years. As soon as the Company realized that their men were organized they proceeded to discharge some four of their best men who have been in the employ for years and who have been ever faithful to the Company. They (the Company) figuring that this would intimidate the younger element to such an extent that they would pass up their cards, in this they were mistaken as all of the men have stood loyal to their obligation. The men presented a letter to the Company for an increase in wages, to take effect January 1, 1907, asking for \$3.00 per day and eight hours, or the same wage paid by all other low tension Company's in our city and vicinity. This the Company entirely ignored, all they did was to lay off a few more of their oldest men and on January 5, 1907, the men were taken off of a job, each and every one of them responding to a man. The Company was cutting over their overhead to the underground and it was the unanimous opinion of all our members that if we ever could do anything with the Western Union, now was the time.

After taking off all of our men including splicers the company through their general foreman, George Sharp, started to import his country gangs. He (Sharp) claiming that if they ever pulled off a strike here, he would have a man on every pole in the city in 24 hours. Sharp is now a "Sad, but wiser man," he made a lamentable failure of it; as fast as they brought them in we took them off job. This was no easy matter as none of these men knew what a card was and the Company with their millions of money and some of the weak kneed men who were terribly harrassed by the general foreman yielded to a certain extent, but we worked on them and got them off, some of the men were indifferent and it is necessary to have the actual experience with this kind of timber before you can appreciate the trouble in showing them the difference between right and wrong. The Company is now at a stand still as far as work here is concerned and we are now awaiting orders from the East. One of our old time members, Bro. Dave Lavery was killed yesterday at Kirkwood, Mo., working for the Kinloch Tel. Co. He came in contact with a light circuit carrying 2200 volts and was instantly killed. Our city was visited by a sleet storm last week and gave employment to all traveling brothers passing through here; we also put all of our strikers to work.

Our 16th annual ball takes place tomorrow evening, January 26th and as Local No. 2 has got the reputation of doing things, we expect to make this one a grand affair.

Wishing all members of our Brother-hood success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
HARRY MEYERS,
Secretary.

Local Union No. 20.

2002. 011.01. 110. 20.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been elected to the office of press secretary, I will try and make good. Old No. 20 is still doing business on the "Bowery" and I am glad to say for the past year (the house has been sold out) on every Tuesday night. The brothers are taking more interest than even they took before. We are now planning a smoker, which is something very unusual for No. 20 to indulge in. But with the fine and manly lot of men that is in this Local now it ought to be a great success.

It appears to me that the rainy season of the western coast has taken its traveling card and deposited it right here on the eastern coast. We have had rainy weather for nearly a solid month. But I suppose the weather isn't bothering some poor unfortunate brother who may chance to read this—what he wants to know is "what's doing."

Well, I will say that right now work appears plentiful, but would not advise any brothers to come this way. We have quite a few of the Philadelphia brothers with us and as far as I know are all working. There is not much work in Brooklyn at present. The Edison Company has about finished a big job of construction work. But the 'Phone Company, well I suppose a good man can always catch on there if he is not known

around here, but remember it costs a lot of money to put up in New York and they are of the old style, \$2.50 per. Pretty shy, eh, Bill? But must say the other companys are a little more generous, \$2.75, \$3.00 and up. We keep Bro. Kelly right on the job looking for new business for he is our delegate and he is doing aces up for no one has got a better line on them than Jack. He has not been around here for 10 or 15 years and don't know anything.

Well, as my generator is getting overloaded and hot, I must pull clear and give my load to the general office to distribute. Wishing all brothers success.

Yours fraternally, RAP.

Local Union No. 29.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Edward R. Balderston;

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one who, while in life, we held dear as a brother, and as friend, and while we can nevermore grasp his hand and meet his pleasant smile in this life, we humbly submit to Him who has called our brother's spirit to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a brotherly organization, pay tribute to his memory in these lines, as a character worthy of confidence, honor and justice, and that our Union has sustained a sad and severe loss.

Resolved, That as a Union we most humbly bow submissively to an All-wise God.

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, as a token of respect to our departed brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, also a copy furnished our official journal for publication.

> E. O. SHEPHERD, J. P. KELLY, P. S. FLEISHER, Committee.

Local Union No. 59.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst Emile T. Haberstroh, a charter member of Local No. 59; and,

WHEREAS, We have lost a good and noble brother, and organized labor has lost an untiring worker; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their time of trouble; and, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal; and

Resolved, further, That we drape our

charter for sixty days as a token of respect to our late brother.

M. A. Walsh, Hy. Myles, Joe Kundert, Committee.

Local Union No. 77.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Resolutions adopted by Local Union No. 77 in respect to our departed Brother, C. K. Glass.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother. C. K. Glass, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 77 feels that in the loss of our Brother we have lost a true friend and helpmeet, and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 77 extend to the family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement, and that the charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy be spread on our minute book and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. D. MICHINER,
A. GORDON,
GEO. DOYLE, Committee.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 5, 1907.

Local Union No. 89.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I haven't seen anything from old 89 in quite a while, will try to give you a few words. At our last meeting in Dec., new officers were elected for the ensuing term though still small in number, she has as good union men as there are in the Brotherhood, also at our first meeting night in January, the officers were installed. The boys all have the lodge at heart, and we are always willing and ready to put our shoulders to the wheel. We are expecting to take in one or two new members now soon, whom I believe will make us good men. Hope I havn't taken up too much space in your valuable column. With best wishes to all locals and the WORKER.

I am fraternally yours, J. M. TURNER. Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 21, 1907.

Local Union No. 91.

Resolutions of respect adopted by Local Union No. 91, on the death of William Charles Pearce.

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of him who, in life, we held dear as a brother and friend, and while we can never more grasp his hand and see his pleasant smile, we most humbly submit to the power of Him who has called our brother's spirit to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of

William Charles Pearce from our midst leaves a vacancy and casts a shadow that will be deeply felt by all members of this Local Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local, a copy be sent to the ELECTRICAL WORKER, and The Easton Journal for publication.

TILGHMAN A. MARTIN, FRANK C. SMITH, JAMES M. NOLL. Committee.

Local Union No. 104.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having had the misfortune of being elected press secretary, I suppose the brothers will expect a word from me in the journal. I may say that Local No. 104 has started on what appears to be a prosperous year with a new lot of good officers who have the confidence of all the brothers.

All the retired officers declining renomination, preferring the ranks where, I must say, they are very beneficial, coming to the meetings with their war paint and feathers on ready to fight a foe or help a brother. (Past officers with a scarcity of foliage on their cupola will please accept the compliment.)

I would like to try and impress upon the brothers the necessity of attending the meetings and find out what is going on, so that you will not have to depend upon a brother to inform you next day on the job.

Remember No. 104 is up against some hard propositions that can be accomplished only by the diligence of the members. Keep your eyes on the employes liabil-

ity act, while I remain,

Fraternally yours, DUNCAN McKenzie, Press Secretary. Boston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1907.

Local Union No. 137.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother: As it has been a long time since our Local has had anything in the WORKER, I thought I would drop a few lines which I hope you will correct and insert in the next issue.

Local 137 is doing nicely after the trouble we had last September. We have three fair shops out of five and the two unfair shops are not doing anything to speak of. We wish to thank Bro. Louis Donnelly for the noble work he did for the inside men and the Local in general. Local 137 has 127 members in good standing at present and we put from 1 to 5 through every meeting. We have not had a meeting in six months that we have not put in a new member. We are very sorry to lose our worthy brother Alin Miner, the brother that lost his two arms

over one year ago. If he chances to come your way, you will find in him a good worker. He has done a lot for 137 since he got out after his accident.

We elected our new officers last meeting night. We have Bro. John Hackett for president; vice president, D. Dalbey; treasurer, James Crook, 178 Livingston ave.; financial secretary, M. Boe, 221 Clinton ave.; recording secretary, John Kennedy, 144 South Knox street.

F. MINER, 5 Plain street. Albany, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1907.

Local Union No. 151.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

To begin with I wish to compliment you on your success as editor of the Elec-TRICAL WORKER. Since my initiation into the Brotherhood I have never read a nicer journal, nor have I seen one that the members have taken more interest in reading than they do your editions. You have my wishes that your success in the future will be far greater than it has been in the past. I also wish to congratulate you on the annual report which you have sent out and by carefully studying the same I see we have made wonderful strides and the form in which it was edited was so plain that it was possible for most any one to understand it. So, again I say, your ability as a Grand Officer cannot be questioned and may your good work live after you so that others may profit by it, for work done with heart and soul as you have put into your work will always bring to some one-some good.

Now a few words in regards to conditions on the coast. We have also made rapid strides in the past year. In San Francisco alone we have raised the wages from \$3.50 per diem to \$4.00 for 8 hours with only one strike; that was with the United Railroads and it was referred to arbitration and up to the present writing we have heard nothing from the arbitration board. Of course it was in this case as it is in all others similar to ours. The company put in a great deal of unnecessary testimony for no other reason than to prolong the case, but from all appearances it looks as if we will get every thing asked for. We have very few non's on the job at the present time and if it is settled in our favor we will very quickly dispose of them.

Now to show the brothers what harmony means between the employer and the employes, on last July, Local Union No. 151 signed an agreement with the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company calling for \$3.75 for linemen which was to terminate July 1, 1907, but the San Francisco Gas Company and the California Gas and Electric Company have consolidated since then. Our agreement with the California Gas and Electric Company called for \$3.50, so the president and the Company consented to cancel the agreement for the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company and make a new one to cover the entire district for linemen. Now considering the size of the corporation we had to deal with I think we did remarkably well.

How did we do it? Well, No. 151 has at all times lived up to every clause in the agreements with their employers and if a dispute arose they handled it at the constitution told us to. Then the employers seen they were dealing with a business body of men that at all times lived up to their word and when all Local Unions within our bonds live strictly up to the constitution then we will have fewer strikes, less lockouts and our strides to victory will be more rapid and our standing in the industrial and commercial world will be looked upon as an important factor and socially we will rank second to none. Beside our gain with this company we have signed up agreements with all the messenger companys in town that have overhead wires, including the A. D. T. Company for \$4.00 and 8 hours, none but members of the Brotherhood to be employed and the police and fire alarm which is owned and controlled by the city has notified us that they will pay the Union scale of wages. That raise comes through our Labor Union Administration. We have at present a schedule to present to The Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company and by the next edition of our WORKER. I hope to inform the members at large that we have a closed shop and \$4.00 per with this company, as everything looks favorable for Local Union No. 151 to get her demands without a struggle.

Now I wish to say a few words for San Francisco's friends. Our Union Labor Mayor and Supervisors who are being ridiculed and blackguarded by most every newspaper in the United States and it is for no other reason than to discourage the Union man with politics and promote capitalism. Capitalists see the progress that Unionism has made in the past and they see a greater field in the future where the working man can place in power their own people, they are of the opinion if they can bribe jurors and attorneys and put behind the bars our chief executive of this city that will throw a dark veil over the Union Labor Party and discourage the working man from ever voting his own ticket again. The California State Federation of Labor held its annual convention in Stockton, California, January 7, 1907, at which I had the honor in company with Bro. Geo. Cooney to represent Local Union No. 151 and am sorry to say but No. 151 was the only Local Union of the I. B. E. W. that was represented on the floor of the convention and I am glad to say that we are affiliated with one of the grandest bodies in this State, for if the Federation can only pass half of the bills that will be presented at the Legislature in behalf of Labor, it will directly benefit thousands of men and women in this State.

Well, as I am somewhat short of any news that would enlighten anyone and fearing this may go to the waste basket. I will close by wishing every Local Union in the Brotherhood the best of success for 1907. Let us try and make this a banner year for the I. B. E. W.

Fraternally yours. EDGAR S. HURLEY. Vice Pres. Local Union No. 151. San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 28, 1907.

Local Union No. 161.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

To all friends and brothers, greeting: Brothers, as this is my initial appearance before you in an act which is entirely new to me, I shall be content without the applause, ditto, "ggs."

We are waging and are going to continue to wage this war against our oppressor, the Tri-State Tel. Co. At present we have every assurance in the world that we shall come through on top and gain another victory for organized labor. The company have employed a horde of half-baked, unprincipled, ignorant, scabby, assassin-linemen, who, armed to the teeth, travel the streets defving law and order and are upheld by the courts of Fayette County. The superintendent of the company, Chas. A. Berg, although "one of tender years" is past grand master in the art of unfairness. Being a former member of our worthy organization, he tries to make himself appear friendly and sorry for "the boys." He is very beautiful to look upon, having an abundance of rum decorated nose, square shoulders and closed face. His hair, which reminds one of corn silk, is his crowning beauty. He is untiring in his efforts to get strangers to desert their positions elsewhere to come here and scab. At present he is more interested in the acquirement of a cable splicer than anything else. Brothers don't believe the tales he tells of the strike being settled because there's nothing to them. The temporary injunction (?) which was issued against us September 26, 1906, has been withdrawn and we are once more free to breathe the pure air and associate with our fellowmen.

Brothers, a few words more and I will make my exit. Why don't you one and all, attend meetings more regularly? Can you not realize that in a great organization like ours, business of importance concerning you, and all members is transacted every meeting night, and if you are there to voice your sentiment and lend your assistance to the cause, how much more quickly and thorough is everything carried through. Our enemies, the capitalists, are organized far more thoroughly

than ourselves and they never neglect to meet and formulate plans for our downfall. Now brothers, hoping that I have not wearied you and wishing all success, I beg to remain. Fraternally yours,

HARRY AUSTIN,
President and Business Agent.

Local Union No. 213.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I was a little short on my last letter I will try to make clear to the brothers our situation up her, also that we are very much alive and kicking and everybody in good health. We hold our meetings on the second and fourth Wednesdays in the month and the brothers attend fairly well. Of course we have a few shifty brothers who do not think it worth their while to attend meeings, and who sit back and let the other fellows do all the kicking and they step up and pick the best plums. I wish they would come up to the front and recognize that it is for their own material interest and benefit that they should attend their Local meetings and be as one body not a bunch of stragglers. Picture an army of soldiers on a battle field. I wonder how long the stragglers would last—so it is in the trades union movement. We also have some members who do not pay up their dues and keep paid up, but if any stranger should meet them on the street and question them, why, "Oh, yes, I always keep paid up. And although I do not attend meetings very often I am the most energetic worker the I. B. E. W. ever had," but oh, what a difference when you know those people and know they are away behind on their due card. But I suppose you meet this class of people wherever you go and always will do so. The work is fairly good here at present with the Light Co., whilst the B. C. Telephone Co. are still unfair to our organization but we have our esteemed friend and brother, Frank Didisch in town and I want to tell you he is making things hum for he certainly is doing a land office business for Local Union No. 213. He has completely organized the employees of the Vancouver Power Co. generating station at Lake Butznen, also the several sub-stations around here, not forgetting the outside ones. His success with the Telephone Co. has not been a great success so far, but I feel sure he will have a different tale to tell when he leaves here. We are still plodding along slowly, taking one or two new members in every meeting night and gradually we are getting up to the standard we were before our strike when we lost so many members, which certainly threw us on the rocks. However, we are recovering from the shock, but before long I hope to see us far stronger than ever we were before. I will again ask you to all make special note that our trouble is still on and as soon as we get it settled up, we will notify everybody through the Worker, as we have said men coming here almost every day saying their Locals tell them the trouble is settled. Another thing I would like to say, when any traveling brother blows in town we would all be glad to see something of him as of late there has been several brothers come here and learning of the trouble have got out without ever seeing any body.

I think I will pull the plug this time, hoping I have not taken too much space. I remain, Fraternally yours,

GEO. JENKINS, Recording Secretary. Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 23, 1907.

Local Union No. 299.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well brothers. I wrote a piece in last December's Journal to help our Brother, Press Secretary out, and got myself in trouble, for on last election I was elected Press Secretary. No wonder I am Bald, that is what I get for butting in. Well boys, the strike is still on with the Bell Tel. Co., they don't seem to realize that they are beaten to a stand still. Thanks to our good brothers, not forgetting G. V. Pres. Reed and our Noble Brother Potter, Pres. District Council No. 3. The Bell is in very bad shape in this district and they have a heap of work to do in this year, in fact it will take our Brothers two years to straighten out the work the scabs have been trying to do for the past six months. We elected a new set of officers at our last meeting, namely: Our old reliable Brother, Z. P. Johnson, President; Mathew Deacon, Vice-President. another true blue; the old standby, John Macdugall, Treasurer; Professor Peter T. Ward, Recording Secretary, could not get along without him; and your humble servant, H. B. Fraser, Financial Secretary and Press Secretary. Now I hope the rest of the brothers that was elected to offices will not feel slighted, for it takes up to much space in your valuable. Journal. I am very sorry to write that the support from outside locals has been very light. I hope they don't forget that this fight is for them as well as ourselves.

I will close by wishing the entire Brotherhood a prosperous new year. Yours respectfully, H. B. Fraser. Camden, N. J., Jan 7, 1907.

Local Union No. 299.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, here I am again. Local No. 299 at the election of officers for the ensuing term, the brothers imposed another task upon me, that of press secretary, knowing as they do that for the past two months, I have done nothing but keep the stove warm, caused by the generosity and kindness of the Bell Tel. Co. of Philadelphia. When they branded our

worthy brothers as a lot of d—mn bums. Oh, how much Mr. Philip Spalding regrets those words. How he yearns to recall them. If only his own narrow idea of honesty, justice and manliness would allow him to do so. Poor fellow! While he deserves contempt, give him just a little pity. He will be better hereafter.

The working conditions here are very slow at present. The Light is the only company doing anything and the near future is dark for they have lots of work but can't get at it. For some reason there are some few brothers who are unable to procure work, but are making a desperate struggle to do so.

It was with deepest regret and horror that I read in the morning paper of the sentence of those two brothers of Local Union No. 21; two of No. 21's most reliable members they number amongst her most active, honest and industrious members.

The company could hardly be more fortunate in getting hold upon two men whom they hoped would have a discouraging effect upon the rank and file, but I for one, and think I can speak for all the brothers of Locals No. 21 and 299, that instead of a cowardly act like that dis-couraging us it will have a tendency to make us more determined than ever. We are out for the goods and not easily discouraged. They are more determined to stick and avenge the unjust punishment The judge, venerable of our brothers. man, as on the 22d day of December, he said the did not oppose any working man. He liked to see them get all they could but they must not interfere with any one who desires to work. That is, he would like to see them get all they could if they would not strike or ask for it; just wait until the company feels open-hearted enough to grant it voluntarily.

But cheer up boys, we will make the Bell Tel. Co. regret its action and also hope his honor will have to do likewise.

In the G. P.'s report of the A. F. of L. convention, the I. B. E. W. has cause to be proud of its delegates to its session. Our organization will profit from the way our delegates handled themselves and too much credit cannot be given to our Grand President and other delegates.

Brothers, I hope when the next letter is framed up for the March WORKER, that I can write it in a very brief note. I would certainly be pleased to send it in one word and I know the entire Brotherhood would be more pleased with that one word than 1,000 copies of the journal, and this word would simply spell VICTORY.

Note.—A man that would scab would steal from his father, that started him in life, and the woman that would stoop to such despicable tactics would cut the hair off her loving mother's head and sell it to buy a plume for her winter hat.

H. B. FRASER, Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 313.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As time rolls toward the end of the month, the boys commence to ask, "are you going to have a letter in the WORKER next month?" as they seem to like to be able to read something about No. 313.

They have been out against that octopus the Bell Company for the past seven months and by the time this is printed will be probably nearer eight and they have stood together nobly, but as you know how it is in case of trouble, there are always three or four who have a stripe up the back and have to skate it because they think that the octopus is a blood relation of theirs like the Siamese twins.

The octopus has a few "has beens" and "come ons" working for them principally taking down dead ones and cables that they have abandoned for ring wire, incidentally cutting almost everything else on their poles, such as Western Union and other companies.

Work here at the present time is rather slack. Independent Light and Phone Co. doing very little outside work, but Light Company has use for a few good inside wiremen as they are giving this town what it never knew before that is competition.

Hoping this will satisfy the boys and wishing success to the Brotherhood, I am,

Yours fraternally, CHAS. WOODSIDE, 513 S. Harrison st. Wilmington, Del., Jan. 26, 1907.

Local Union No. 328.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Geo. O'Brien; and

WHEBEAS, We mourn the loss of him whom, while in life we held as dear as a brother and friend and while we can never more clasp his hand and see his pleasant smile in life we humbly submit to him who has called our brother's spirit to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal from our midst of such a life leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of this Local Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That we as a Union in brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy in this bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local and a copy be sent

to the bereaved family and one to the I. B. E. W. journal.

FRANK GALLAGHER, LUTE FRANCE, BERT FRANCE, Committee

Local Union No. 353.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I have the honor to be press secretary for the next term for the above Local and write to let you and some of our members know that we are alive and are doing business at the old stand. Seeing a suggestion from the Secretary of Local 114, we are starting our meetings sharp at eight o'clock and get through as early as we can; after, we have cards untill eleven. We are also going to get a carpet, ball outfit, etc., to try and draw members to the meetings. What we want here are organizers. We want them bad; one who can talk French and English or one Just think-forty-one members in our local suspended at our last meeting for being behind in their dues. We are going back and it is nearly time the head office were doing something for us in Canada. There is no use of one or two small Locals trying to buck the Bell, and the majority not organized, and if the members ever expect to better their conditions how do they expect to if they do not attend or pay their dues.

Yours fraternally,
O. PRIESTLY, Press Secretary.
Toronto, Can., Jan. 22, 1907.

Local Union No. 356.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

In looking over the January Worker I did not see any word from Local Union No. 356 or any notice of the Missouri and Kansas Tel. Co. strike, so will write a few lines to let the brothers throughout the country know that the strike is still on and we are fighting the company as hard as we know how. The strike is in good shape. We are more than holding our own, while the company is getting in worse shape every day. Their service is something fierce. Most of our boys are working at some kind of work and feeling pretty well satisfied and determined to fight it out to a winner. I mailed to you a photograph of a sign which we placed on a wagon and driving it throughout the city advertising that the strike is still on. If you have the space, please have the same put in this month's WORKER. Yours fraternally,

C. F. Drollinger, Secretary. Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1, 1907.

Local Union No. 450.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have never yet had the pleasure of seeing a letter in the Journal from 450, I just being elected Press Secretary, feel it my duty to let all the brothers know that we are still on earth and doing a good business. I struck the camp in October and we had only twenty-three or four members and now I think we can boast of fifty.

On the 12th the local gave a smoker and all the boys seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. It looked for a while as though we would all have to take a wirefixers tourist car as the miners were out on strike and the camp would have gone below if it had continued much longer. We are all feeling fine here with the exception of our worthy Treasurer, D. W. Reynolds, who is just recovering from a severe cold. Work has been pretty good here this winter and most of the boys have been busy all the time.

Well brothers all you have to do is keep a green ticket with plenty of stamps attached and you wont have any trouble in finding a bunk with the trimmings any time you drift this way. Wishing the Brotherhood in general a prosperous new year, I remain,

Fraternally yours, A. S. Bell.

Goldfield, Nev., Jan. 17, 1907.

P.S.—If this meets the eye of Bro. Geo. McKellip, formally of 479 of Denver. or if any one knowing of his wherabouts will favor me greatly by letting me know.

A. S. Bell. Box 352, Goldfield, Nevada.

Local Union No. 465.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brothers: I have recently been appointed press secretary of Local No. 465, so it is up to me to give you a little news from Sunny San Diego, where it has been raining nearly every day for a month. San Diego is going to have a new railroad, but lost its climate in the deal. So much for San Diego.

Now for Local 465. We are in a prosperous condition as far as employment is concerned, but at present the wages are not as good as we expect them to be in the near future. Our membership is gradually increasing. We are slowly rounding up the "strays." There is not half a dozen non-union linemen in our jurisdiction now. We now have a membership of 76 loyal Union men who attend meetings regular and take an active part in the business of the Local.

I regret to state that several accidents have occurred here recently. Bro. Bailey (not the original "Bill Bailey," but just as good) got hold of an "arc," which was crossed up with a primary and his hand and foot were badly burned; one of his fingers being burned so badly that it had to be taken off. He is out of the hospital now and recovering rapidly. Bro. Andy Youngberg fell from a pole and broke his leg. After laying six weeks in the hospital, during which time every possible

means were taken to save his leg, it had to be amputated. The wound is healing rapidly and we expect to see our brother taking his "bunch" out as usual in a few weeks. We gave a musical entertainment for Bro. Youngberg's benefit which was a complete success and we cleared about \$250.

Local 465 send best regards to all the brothers. Yours fraternally,

McElboy Brown, Press Secretary. San Diego, Calif., Jan. 22, 1907.

Local Union No. 477.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I will try once more and let the brothers know that we are still alive and on our feet financially to start the new year.

We have about all the fixers in this valley and riverside carrying the green ticket and we are commencing to get returns from our past labors. We have only been getting \$3.25 for straws and \$3.50 for foreman, but commencing Jan. \$3.50 and \$4.00 will be paid respectively on all union Home Telephone jobs in this valley.

We have a close shop job on all construction work, practically speaking, no lineman being employed that have no card or are in arrears. There is several big jobs that are about to start for the Bell in the near future so there is lots of work in sight at present.

Last night being installation of officers the following were installed: Chas. Edwards, President: Frank Pitts, Financial Secretary; and Ralph Lavid, Press Secretary. Hoping all brothers a happy and prosperous new year. We remain as loyal as ever.

RALPH LAIRD.

San Bdno, Cal., Jan. 4, 1907.

Local Union No. 483.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

1907 leaves us with hopes that 1907 will see that Home Tel. and Tel. Co. fair to organized labor, and that in the

early part of the year.

The Home seems to be jogging along and getting work done by a mixed lot of workmen—tinners, plumbers, annunciator men, burglar alarm artists, messenger kids, worn out lawyers, ex-policemen, and superannuated ministers. The work being done is not of quality—but, as "Hoppy" Callahan says, "any one can do the work, there is no skill attached. I can teach a man in one hour all he needs to know about splicing cable and I can get plumbers to wipe the joints."

What are we to do when such men advise the managers and stockholders that it is a waste to pay for skilled workmen?

However, we have started the new year and let us hope for grand results in our beloved organization.

Bro. A. M. Craig who has filled the president's chair with dignity and great

credit retires and Bro. "Billy" Butler succeeds him, and if the "bunch' thinks it can "bamboozle" Billy and down the antismoke resolution they will get "shorted," for Bill is a fighter and the writer knows him of old.

The writer was a delegate to the State Federation and learned many things. Among which was the fact that the churches sent fraternal delegates, and are going on record as being in sympathy with organized labor. Then came he of Granger fame, Rev. Herr Kaufman and holds out hand to all organized labor, claiming the Farmer's Alliance cannot succeed without the right hand of fellowship with the "greatest and grandest body of men and women on earth"—Union Workmen.

Much was done along these lines in this State and the writer gives the movement his hearty support and believes in the agitation of an International charter for the "Grange" as each state "whoop it up" producers all. Why not?

Tacoma enjoys (?) the presence of a Citizen's Alliance and they are trying to tear down our bulwarks, but the Lord said once, "where there are two or three gathered together in my name there I will be also," and where there are two or three Alliance boosters gathered together there Harvey Johnson is also. Harvey is a Tacoma "Booster," wears the button of the Boosters and is doing more to tear down the city and her interests than any other man in the Club. "Watch Tacoma Grow," is the Boosters watchword.

The Union's "watchword," "Help Tacoma Grow," as was uttered by Bro. P. W. Dowler, Secretary-Treasurer State Federation of Labor.

Fearing I am going too strong for an introductory article, I will close with the following "Gem" from the pen of Bro. Copeland, Typographical Union, Tacoma:

Put the hammer in the locker,
Hide the sounding board likewise,
Anyone can be a knocker,
Anyone can criticise;
Send your grouch on a vacation,
Bid your grumbling tones good-day,
And with grim determination
Throw your hammer in the Bay.
Fraternally,

G. E. DEMORST, Press Secretary.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Great Ruler of the Universe, in His Divine Wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, Jesse M. Dean, who, by his sterling manliness and loving kindness, has endeared himself in the heart of every member of this organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of Local No. 483, I. B. E. W., do deeply mourn the loss of a true brother and loyal friend.

Resolved. That we drape our charter for

thirty days, as a token of respect, in memory of our deceased brother

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minute book of our Union and a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy sent for publication to the ELECTRICAL WORKER, also to the press of this city.

> W. H. BUTLER, WM. BEATTIE, W. R. HARRIS, A. M. CRAIG, GEO. WOOD.

> > Resolution Committee.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 12, 1907.

Local Union No. 497.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed find much delayed report of this Local Union,

ending December 21, 1906.

Members initiated, 23; admitted with traveling card, 4; total, 27; members dropped for failure to pay dues, 2. We have had 14 meetings up to date and 4 of our worthy brothers have attended every meeting. This does not look very bright, some have attended 3, some 5 and 6 and so on. We have no By-Laws yet, waiting for our G. P. to return the ones we submitted to him for approval or cor. rection. When we get them lined up and each member presented with one we hope to have better attendance.

The following officers were installed for the ensuing six months on last meeting night: President, Daniel Sullivan, 20 Castleton avenue, Thompkinsville; Vice President, Patrick Turoy, 69 Thompkins avenue, Thompkinsville; Recording Secretary, Walter Watson, 6 Sherman avenue, Thompkinsville; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, P. J. Bailey, 152 Heberton avenue, Port Richmond; Foreman, John Gibson, 97 Carey avenue, West Brighton; Inspector, Richard Dunn, Broadway, West Brighton; Trustees, Robert Rennie, A. Woolnough, Peter Nutly. The Delegates to represent this Local Union in District Council are Thomas Finnerty, Edward Giles and Daniel Sullivan.

This Local meets the first and third Friday nights of each month at Fink's Hall, on Castleton avenue, West Brighton. Any brother traveling this way will be treated all O. K. if he will call.

There are several linemen here that do not belong to the I. B. and we are hoping to see the time when they will have to join our circuit or quit the business. If they wait until they have to join to keep their jobs, guess we better raise our initiation fee to about 2,500 volts-think that would give them a shock.

On September 15, 1906, we gave a picnic for the benefit of the Local, which was very well attended, but there are some brothers that have not made settlement for their tickets yet. If we were all settled up it would make things more ship shape. Hope these brothers will take a tumble and pull out the slack before they get short circuited.

We are now contemplating a smoker, for some time in February, to be an open affair to try and get the non-union electrical workers warmed up a little. know what effect it will have on them.

We have got one more lamp to put in

our circuit next meeting night.

Hoping you will find room in your Worker for this, will now open the switch. Fraternally yours, W. Watson,

6 Sherman ave. Thompkinsville, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1907.

Local Union No. 501.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It was the 10th of June, a bright and sunny day,

That Local 501 was launched and started on its way.

The boys have pulled together hard, fast and true,

That is why we are making a grand success of our L. U.

As I can handle a 10 foot piece of conduit better than I can handle a 10 inch pen, I will now take the pleasure of introducing Local No. 501 and its Press Secretary into the journalistic field with the rest of our sister Locals, and I hope that my reports are as eagerly read as all my brother secretaries.

Well, to start with, we have had our trouble in building up our Local till at the present time it is certainly in a flourishing condition and we are now able to sit up and take notice what is going on around about us. There seems to be plenty of work in this section, but the weather has been decidedly against us. The Yonkers Electric & Power Co. are making great preparations for moving into their new building and the way some of the brothers go around after paynight cutting a dash with their rolls is certainly marvelous. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.'s power house at Glenwood is progressing rapidly, but it will be some time before it is ready to be delivered to the Railroad Company.

I am now going to say a few words in building up Locals and I think I can hit pretty hard and then not hard enough to impress on our members the duty they owe to the I. B. E. W. and their When I say that a good many Local. brothers will pass by or stand on the street on meeting nights instead of going to the meeting, which is not right. You see some brothers who hold cards and if it is found out it will be all day with them and the brother who don't have to worry, lag and fall back, which I consider them the worst kind of card men. each member had ought to attend at

least two meetings per month and I have noticed it myself those kind of members when they do come into the meeting they are the first to leave grumbling and growling, so brace up brothers, put your shoulder to the wheel and keep it turning for right in this district where we are located, it won't be long before we will have to stand the test and I think you will find 501 although an infant in the I. B. E. W., along side of some Locals hollow so loud that it will be heard from one end of the I. B. E. W. to the other and it will mean victory on its brow.

With compliments I must say a good word for our officers, which I think it would be hard to find a better set anywhere, especially our President and Secretary-Treasurer, as it is often remarked, "you can't beat them," and I think so

myself.

We are making great preparations for our entertainment and reception March 1, 1907, and as our tickets are being short circuited so quick by our members, it takes a great lot of my time giving them out and looking after them, so on the evening of March 1st, let all Locals drink to the health of No. 501, for at that time they will be enjoying themselves and their better halves and commanding the respect of all in Yonkers and vicinity.

I think I will now close and leave some space for the rest of my brother secretaries. Yours fraternally, FRANCIS F. CROWLEY, Press Secretary.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1907.

Local Union No. 502.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His Infinite Wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, Marion Phillips; and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss sustained by us in the decease of our friend and associate and the still further loss sustained by those near and dear to him;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the relatives of the deceased in the dispensation of Divine Providence, and that the heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the relatives of our departed friend and brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of our deceased brother and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our official journal for publication and a copy be sent to the relatives of our late brother.

J. H. MACKIN, Committee. Selma, Ala., Jan. 7, 1907.

Local Union No. 519.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I read the correspondence of various Local Unions; I am anxious to see a

word from No. 519, so as there is no press secretary, I will try and represent No. 519 myself, although not a composer or scribe, yet I may be able to insert something of news and perhaps may be interesting to some reader of our trade journal

No. 519 is located in "a good old farmer's town" where there never has been a Union able to hold together long enough to derive any benefits for its organization, but we, the electrical workers, are a determined lot of brothers, who mean to make our Union a marked success. There has been plenty of work in Paris all the past year and many of the brothers of the I. B. E. W. have come, gone and are yet near about. As yet we have no agreements with any Companies, but all men working for the Kinloch Tel. Co. are paid up members of the I. B. and quite a large per cent of the Central Union Tel. Co. men are up to date members.

Our Local is young and for a baby Local is one of the best babys in our International, and the electrical industry will hear of us some day.

As I read the correspondence of Local Union No. 272 of which I was so long a member, I am grieved to learn that there are some whom I once regarded as men and had all confidence in. Yes, I am sorry that these same men cannot longer be men but must remain on an unfair job, and all for the sake of a low wage, and flowery words and flimsy feathers of a corporation that would laugh at them in their most trying hours of need and sadness. Oh, brothers, all stay by your craft and the working people for 'tis the laborers of this world whom you may always know will lend a helping hand.

Well I hope I may be more newsy in the next letter.

Yours truly,
E. A. Kent,
Recording Secretary.
Paris, 111., Jan. 27, 1907.

Local Union No. 533.

Born in Enid, Okla., on Jan. 6, 1907. a new baby Local. We call him 533 and a healthier youngster you never saw.

Brothers C. M. Holms, President; E. D. Bowers, Vice President; D. Fields. Recording Secretary; Wm. Hull, Financial Secretary; E. D. Bowers, Treasurer: W. Payton, Inspector Foreman; W. D. Spencer, Press Secretary.

There is quite a bunch here for the Pioneer Telephone Company, on account of recent sleet storm and moving the exchange. Prospects are good for a strong Local in this town. We are cutting in lights ever meeting and have about 14 more due for next time.

W. D. SPENCER. Enid, Okla., Jan. 28, 1907.

Directory of Local Unions.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

- Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

 (a) Mixed. (b) Linemen. (c) Inside Men. (d) Trimmers. (e) Cranemen. (f) Cable Splicers. (g) Switch-board Men. (h) Shopmen. (i) Fixture Hangers.
- (c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday at 17th and Washington streets. Recording secretary, C. Hoefel, 2153 East Linton avenue; financial secretary. H. J. Morrison, 1447 Hoddamont avenue.
- (b) No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets very Friday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 928 North 17th street. Recording secretary, John Westfall, 928 N. 17th street; financial secretary, Harry Myers, 928 N. 17th street.
- (b) No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets first and third Tuesday of month at Eagle Hall, 110 Exchange Place (third floor). Recording secretary, J. Siebert, 122 N. Alexander street; financial secretary, John H. McLin, 2311 Freret street.
- (c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Electrical Workers' Hall, 445 Smithfield street (third floor). Financial secretary, H. McDougall, 445 Smithfield street. R. A. Logan, R. S.
- (c) No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets Wednesdays at No. 677 McAllister street, San Francisco. Recording secretary, A. E. Youell, 10 Turk street; financial secretary, A. Kempston, 2306 Fillmore street.
- (a) No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets Tuesdays at 15 Forbes & Wallace Building, Main street. Recording secretary, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Summer street; financial secretary, Geo. D. Beecher, 81 Tyler street.
- (c) No. 8, Toledo, Ohlo.—Meets every Monday night at Leviss Hall, 410 Monroe street. Financial secretary, Paul Schmidt, 545 Mau-
- (a) No. 9, Chicago, III.—Meets Saturday evenings at 155 E. Randolph street. Recording secretary. V. Haugan, 980 Wilcox avenue; financial secretary, F. B. Cohrs, 5625 Dearborn street.
- (a) No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Friday at Bricklayers' Hall, 247 E. Washington street. Recording secretary, Frank Brooks, Box 322; financial secretary, C. P. Thompson, Box 322.
- (a) No. 11, Akron, Ohlo.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, 269 S. Broadway. Recording secretary, A. Grant, 269 S. Broadway; financial secretary, F. F. Loomis, 39 Viaduct street.
- (a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets every Friday night in Trades Assembly Hall, 705 N. Main street. Recording secretary, C. E. Emery, Box 70; financial secretary, Wm. H. Hart, Box 70.
- (b) No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Friday at 445 Smithfield street. Recording secretary, Harry Klupper, 445 Smithfield street; financial secretary, J. A. Groves, 445 Smithfield street.
- (a) No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at 331 Palisade avenue, Jersey City Heights. Recording secretary, F. S. Houston, 413 Union, West Hoboken, N. J.; financial secretary, A. H. Wilson, 1218 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

- (a) No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday at 315½ up 4th street. Recording secretary, Roy Hoskinson. 1124 E. Delaware street; financial secretary, Harry Fisher, 523 Oak street.
- (a) No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets Monday night at 140 First street. Recording secretary. Ferd Conway, 395 Beaufait avenue; financial secretary, F. Campbell, 734 Monroe avenue.
- (a) No. 19, Atchison Kans.—Meets second and Fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m., in Trades and Labor Hall, 7th and Commercial streets. Recording secretary, E. D. Wentworth, 600 Commercial street; financial secretary, W. H. Coleman, 1029 Laramie.
- (b) No. 20, Greater New York, N. Y.— Meets every Tuesday at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, opposite Spring street. Recording secretary, D. A. Chisholm, 104 W. 94th street; financial secretary, W. A. Sutherland, 121 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- (b) No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Friday evening at the northeast corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. Recording secretary, M. J. Moran, 253 N. Juniper street; financial secretary, Wm. T. McKenney, 2141 S. Hicks
- (c) No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets Wednesday nights at Hall No. 5, Labor Temple. Recording secretary L. J. Carver, 2317 Douglas street; financial secretary, A. W. Grayson, 1431 S. Fifteenth street.
- (a) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays in Federation Hall, 309 Wabasha. Recording secretary, Wm. E. Cronquist, 914 Conway street; financial secretary, J. B. Hilton, N. St. Paul.
- (b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Holcomb's Hall, 45 Fourth street. Recording secretary, Harry McKay. 2304 Polk street, N. E.; financial sec-retary, Frank Flanagan, 407 Century Build-
- (a) No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets Friday of each week in Savings Bank Building, Sixth and Ohio streets. Recording secretary, E. H. Venable, 314 N. Twenty-first street; financial secretary, Guy Sweinhart, 235 N. Fourteenth street.
- (c) No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Thursday in Building Trades Hall, 6th and G streets, N. W. Recording secretary, Wm. F. Kelley, Congress Heights, D. C.; financial secretary, T. E. Bessman, Riverdale, Maryland.
- (b) No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday in Border State Bank Bldg., Park avenue and Fayette street. Recording secretary, Geo. Spillman, 1219 Carroll street; financial secretary, J. A. Connelly, 1728 N. Pand at vect Bond street.
- (c) No. 28, Baitimore, Md.—Meets Thursday in Trades Union Hall, 343 W. Calvert. W. W. Welsh was re-elected for business agent. Recording secretary, I. C. Franz, 1651 Milton avenue; financial secretary, Chas. Pottorron, 1165 Clayeland street. Patterson, 1166 Cleveland street.
- (a) No. 29, Trenton, N. J.—Meets Tuesday in Ribsam Building, Broad and Front streets. Recording secretary, P. J. Kelly, 436 Ruther-ford avenue; financial secretary, P. S. Flush-er, 23 Southard street.
- (a) No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursday in Labor World Hall, Superior street. Recording secretary, W. J. Hunt, 120 W. Fourth street; financial secretary, H. J. Gibbs, 215 W. Fifth street.

- (a) No. 32, Lima, Ohio.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Union Labor Hall, Wayne and Main streets. Recording secretary, T. L. Roney, 122 McKibben street; financial secretary, F. Whitmer, 414 S. Metcalf street.
- (a) No. 33, Newcastle, Pa.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Trades Assembly Hall. Financial secretary, F. L. Truby, 162 E. North street.
- (b) No. 34, Peorla, III.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at 123 S. Adams, Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. Recording secretary, C. Mac Knight, Route 36, R. F. D.; financial secretary, R. L. Baker, Lock Box 849.
- (a) No. 36, Sacramento, Cai.—Meets every Thursday evening in Pythian Castle Hall, Ninth and I streets. Recording secretary, C. W. Samuelson, 2614 H street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth street.

 (a) No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Friday in Union Hall, 235 Asylum street. Recording secretary, J. J. McNamara, Box 188, Wetherfield, Conn.; financial secretary, D. M. Murphy, 45 Chestnut street.
- (c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohlo.—Meets Tuesday in U. T. L. headquarters, 717 Superior avenue. Recording secretary, Samuel McWatters, Box 290, West Park, Ohio; financial secretary, E. Howorth, 1863 W. Forty-fifth
- (b) No. 39, Cleveland, Ohlo.—Meets every Thursday night in Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. Recording secretary, E. L. Lane, 717 Superior avenue; financial secretary, J. A. Campbell, 717 Superior avenue.
- (a) No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday in Labor Temple Hall, 5 Felix street. Recording secretary, J. P. Scott, 826 S. 18th street; financial secretary, Charles B. Efflis, 1202 N. 3d street.
- (c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Monday night of each week in Columbian Hall, 7 W. Mohawk street. Recording secretary, Wm. Charters; financial secretary, F. Plogsteith, 129 Ivy street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- (b) No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays in Labor Temple, Hotel street. Recording secretary, W. A. Hicks, 231 Blan-dina street; financial secretary, Adam Durr, 27 and 29 LaFayette street.
- (c) No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets every Friday in Bartenders' Hall, Genesse and Clinton. Recording secretary, Fred Axoman, Box 416; financial secretary, Frank Wallace, Box 416.
- (b) No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday in Electrical Workers Hall, 86 State street. Recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, P. J. Maley, 134 Lewis street.
- (b) No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month in Swartz's Hall, Goodale and Washington. Recording secretary, R. W. Lester, 179 Fif-teenth street; financial secretary, John E. McCadden, 255 Seventh street.
- (f) No. 46, Baitlmore, Md.—Meets first and third Wednesdays over Border State Bank, Fayette and Park avenue. Financial secre-tary, R. M. McPhee, 423 W. Mulberry street.
- (a) No. 47, Sloux City, Iowa.—Meets every Wednesday in Labor Temple, 414 Fourth street, Lock Box 102. Recording secretary, F. T. Crockett, 2900 Correctionville Road, Sloux City, Iowa; financial secretary, J. R. Crawford, Mitchell Hotel, Sloux City, Iowa.
- (b) No. 49, Chicago, III.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in Shomson's Hall, 75 E. Randolph street. Recording secretary, Chas. Krimmer, 581 Perry street; financial secretary, Wm. Hickey, 135 Racine avenue.
- (a) No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday in Anderson's Hall, A and Spring streets. Recording secretary, Fred Kastle, 317 N. Silver street; financial secretary, Edw. Fredrichs, care of Bell Tel. Co.

- No. 51, Eagle Pass, Texas.—Meets last Thursday in every month at Mesquite Hall, Main street. Financial secretary, E. A. Ashley, Box 126, Eagle Pass, Texas.
- (c) No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Monday in Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. Recording secretary, Wm. Bamford, 236 Washington street; financial secretary, Edmund L. Beatty, 304 S. Ninth street. Ninth street.
- (a) No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets Thursday evening in Holtzman Hall, 316 Market street. Recording secretary, J. E. Adams, 1851 Worth street; financial secretary, James F. Carr, 23 S. Second street.
- (a) No. 54, Columbus, Ohlo.—Meets eve Thursday in Cordell Hall, 173½ N. His Recording secretary, C. Johnson, 192 Hague avenue; financial secretary, D. Haggerty, 1100 Summit street.
- (a) No. 55, Des Moines, ia.—Meets every Thursday evening in Trades Assembly Hall, cor. 7th and Locust streets. Recording secretary, E. H. Tovey, 1027 W. 16th street; financial secretary, Chas. Laflin, 40th and Woodland eveny Woodland avenue.
- (a) No. 56, Erle, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in C. M. B. A. Hall, 712 State street, 3d floor. Recording secretary, Jas. F. Brown, 130 E. 11th street; financial secretary, J. F. St. Clair, 1618 State street.
- (a) No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Thursday in Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 W. 1st street, south. Recording secretary, L. Lynn, Box 402; financial secretary, John M. Young, Box 402.
- (a) No. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday in Supple Hall, Main street. Re-cording secretary, J. M. Gus, Lasalle, N. Y.; financial secretary, C. P. Mingay, 1317 Linwood avenue.
- (c) No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Veldon's Hall, N. E. cor. 11th and Chestnut. Recording secretary, Harry Miles, 2119A Cass avenue; financial secretary, Harry W. Smith, 4817 Cook avenue.
- (a) No. 60, San Antonio, Texas.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Trades Council Hall, 114 S. Alamo street. Recording secretary, E. W. Fuller, 1013 N. Cherry street; financial secretary, W. C. Cherry street; financial se Jolifiee, 222 N. Flores street.
- (c) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets Thursday at Labor Headquarters, 512 San Pedro street. Recording secretary, J. S. Marsh, 810 N. Soto street; financial secre-tary, Chas. P. Lofthouse, 506 E. 25th street.
- (a) No. 62, Youngstown, Ohlo.—Meets every other Tuesday night in Resche's Hall, 221 W. Federal street. Recording secretary. H. H. Hilderbrand, 712 Hayes avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Newman, 918 North
- (a) No. 63, Warren Pa.—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays in Knights of Honor Hall, 302 Second street. Recording secretary, T. D. Simpson, care N. Y. and P. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer. Box 1094.
- (c) No. 64, Youngstown, Ohlo.—Meets secand fourth Wednesdays of each month in Finn's Hall, Public Square. Recording secretary, Wm. Cavanaugh, 906 W. Woodland avenue; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith. 629 Griffith street.
- (a) No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. in I. O. G. T. Hall, W. Broadway. Recording and financial secretary. Frank McQuillan, Box 846.
- (a) No. 66, Houston, Texas.—Meets first and third Fridays in Labor Temple, Congress and Caroline streets. Recording secretary. B. M. Caywood, 1209½ Congress avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Peters, 2319 Chartres, Houston, Tex.

(a) No. 67, Quincy, III.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Zimmerman's Hall, 525½ Main street. Financial secretary, C. G. Schaefer, 710 Kentucky street.

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- (c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets Monday of each week in Room 324, Charles Building. Recording secretary, G. G. Macy, Box 614; financial secretary, C. F. Oliver, Box 614.
- (a) No. 69, Dallas, Texas.—Meets every Thursday in Live Oak Flats. Elm street. Recording secretary, E. O. Corpening, 257 Reiger avenue; financial secretary, V. N. Torbert, 444 Swiss avenue.
- (a) No. 70, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Meets first and 2d Wednesdays following 10th of month, first Wednesday at 126 E. Bennet street, second Wednesday at 210 Victor avenue, Victor. Recording and financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.
- (a) No. 71, Lancaster, Pa.—Meets second and last Sunday of each month at 10 a.m. in C. L. U. Hall, 22 S. Queen street. Financial secretary. Simeon H. Suter, 321 E. Frederick street.
- (a) No. 72, Waco, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights in Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. Financial secretary, C. F. Marrs, 1215 Baylor street.
- (a) No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets Monday nights in C. L. U. Hall, First avenue. Recording secretary. T. P. Morro, E. 925 Fifth avenue; financial secretary, A. T. Shortley, Box 635.
- (a) No. 74, Winona, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in G. A. R. Hall, 115 Center street; Recording secretary, R. M. Mills; financial secretary, Jay Dutton, 569 W. King street.
- (b) No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Trade and Labor Council Hall, 67 Canal street. Financial secretary, E. Panderson, 64 Wealthy avenue.
- (a) No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 721 Commerce street. Recording secretary, W. M. Evans, 634 S. Spring street; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 S. Yakima avenue.
- (b) No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple Hall, No. 3 cor. Sixth avenue and University street. Recording secretary, L. O. Andres, Room 13; financial secretary, W. B. Reed, Room 13.
- (b) No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday night in Myer's Hall. Recording secretary, V. Shipman. 338 Gifford street; financial secretary, J. W. Hillman, 528 W. Colvin street.
- (a) No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Odd Fellows' Hall, 206 Church street. Recording secretary, F. W. Sharp, cor. Granby and Eleventh street; financial secretary. T. J. Gates. 4 Jacob street
- (a) No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Robb's Hall. 134 Wyoming avenue. Recording secretary, Chas. L. Armbuster. 922 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, Sidney Willis, 505 Linden street.
- (a) No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Tuesday at 630 Chestnut street. Recording secretary, A. L. McGauley, 318 State street; financial secretary, Wm. Brazell, 318 State street.
- (h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 3d Friday of each month in I. B. E. W. Hall, cor. State and Center streets. Financial secretary, E. L. Jandro, 309 Craig street.
- (c) No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Monday in Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. Recording secretary, A. J. Pearce, 81 Grape street; financial secretary, Chas. Warder. 233 Tremont street.

- (b) No. 87, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Friday in Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. Financial secretary, W. Morris, 30 Monroe street, Orange, N. J.
- (a) No. 89, Georgetown, S. C.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month in A. C. L. Co.'s Fire Hall, Fraser street. Recording secretary, R. S. Bowser; financial secretary, R. A. Gandy, Box 237.
- (a) No. 90, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades Council Hall-Insurance Building. Recording secretary, Wilbur C. S. Smith, 60 E. Pearl street; financial secretary, Leslie F. Marlowe, 31 Market street.
- (a) No. 91, Easton, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesday evenings in Easton Journal Building Church street. Recording secretary, J. B. Hurlburt, 628 Center street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 139 Wilkesbarre street.
- (a) No. 92, Hornell, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in month in Arcade Building. Recording secretary. Chas. R. Harrison, Box 467, Canisteo, N. Y.; financial secretary, H. T. Kelley, 13½ Genesee street.
- (a) No. 93, East Liverpool, O.—Meets first and third Friday nights in Fouler's Hall, Diamond street. Recording secretary, S. G. Cowles, Box 382; financial secretary, C. L. Lentz, 1621/2 W. 5th street.
- (a) No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—Meets Thursday in Walker's Hall, Main street. Recording secretary, W. E. Barron (Box 59), 321 N. Wall street; financial secretary, Rex Camblin (Box 59), 412 Joplin street.
- (a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets Monday in Piper Block, 419 Main street. Recording secretary, Geo. H. Miller, 419 Main street, financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.
- (a) No. 97, Mt. Vernon, O.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month in Quindora, Main street. Recording secretary, C. R. Appleton, Elliot street; financial secretary, F. D. Morrison, Woster avenue.
- (c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday in Odd Fellows' Temple. Room A, sixth floor, Broad and Cherry streets. Recording secretary, W. J. Day. 1349 S. 46th street; financial secretary, Chas. A. Fine. 228 N. 5th street.
- (c) No. 99, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Monday at 152 Weybossett street. Recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 30 N. Court street; financial secretary, J. D. Black, 25 Depew street.
- (a) No. 100, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Hatchell's Hall, W. Bay street. Recording secretary, W. D. Kirkland, 411 Bridge street; financial secretary, E. J. McDonnell, 702 West Adams street.
- (a) No. 101, Cincinnati, O.—Meets Wednesdays at 1313 Vine street. Recording secretary, Wm. Monahan. 1349 Pendleton street; financial secretary, F. J. Greiner, 723 Bauer avenue.
- (c) No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—Meets Thursday night in Helvetia Hall. 56 Van Houten street. Recording secretary. R. Sigler, 242 Straight street; financial secretary. A. Bennett, 789 E. 19th street.
- (c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday in Wells Memo. Building. 987 Washington street. Recording secretary, S. J. Murphy. 225 Shawmut avenue; financial secretary, S. H. Greenwood, 3 Alliston street.
- (b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday in Pain's Memorial Hall. 7 Appleton street. Recording secretary, Benj. M. Divine. 110 Park street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary. Fred McDonald, 71 Wigglesworth street, Malden, Mass.

- (a) No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays each month in Trades Labor Hall. 17 Main street, East. Recording secretary, Chas. Fry. 114 Ferguson avenue; financial secretary, Paris Paterson, 266 Jackgon street
- (a) No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets every other Tuesday in Bartenders' Hall, Main street. Recording secretary, L. R. Jacobson, 9 Elk street; financial secretary, F. B. Stevens, 404 W. Seventh street.
- stevens, 404 W. Seventh street.

 (a) No. 107, Bloomsburg, Pa.—Meets third Friday of each month in Dentier's Ha'l, Main and Market streets. Recording secretary, W. E. Fisher, Box 524; financial secretary, Geo. W. Phillips, 427 4th street, Berwick, Pa.
- (a) No. 108, Tampa, Fia.—Meets at Painters' Hall, Harrison and Ashley streets. Recording secretary. E. D. Fitzgerald, 2106 Tallaferro street; financial secretary, R. H. Thiot, Box 662.
- (b) No. 109, Rock Island, III.—Meets first and third Wednesday in Turner's Hall, Third avenue between 15th and 16th streets. Recording secretary, Geo. Perry, 31 E. 13th street, Davenport, Ia.; financial secretary, James Dallner, Tri City Ry. Co., Davenport, Īя.
- (a) No. 110, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of month in Mohan's Hall, cor-ner Harrison and Ashley streets. Recording secretary, Geo. Kirby; financial secretary, A. L. Fraser, 306 Crane street.
- A. L. Fraser, 306 Crane street.

 (a) No. 112, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Thursday. Recording secretary, T. R. Knighton; financial secretary, E. W. Gray.

 (a) No. 113, Lynchburg, Va.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights at Tenth and Main streets. Recording secretary, W. W. Davis, 211 Withers street.
- (c) No. 114, Toronto, Ont.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays each month in Labor Temple, Church street. Recording secretary, J. S. Lightbound, 99 Gloucester street; financial secretary, A. T. Brooks, 48 Amelia street.
- (c) No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Mammoth Hall, 517 S. Broadway. Recording secretary, James C. McDonald, 128½ N. Flower street; financial secretary, O. Stedman, 129 E. Fourth street.
- (a) No. 117, Elgin, III.—Meets first and third Thursday in Trades Council Hall. Douglas avenue. Recording secretary, Isaac Metzger, care of A. E. & S. Traction Co.; financial secretary, James W. Burns, 424 Franklin street.
- (a) No. 118, Dayton, O.—Meets every Tuesday night in Albert's Hall, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Recording secretary, Har-rison York, 353 S. Broadway; financial secre-tary, J. B. Getler, 241 Lorain street.
- (a) No. 121, Denver, Col.—Meets every Wednesday evening, Room 325, Chas. Building. Fifteenth and Curtis streets. Recording secretary, E. A. Jackson, 2607 W. Twentythird avenue; financial secretary, B. A. Reser, 262 3245 attention. 605 24th street.
- No. 122, Great Falls, Mont.—Meets every Monday in Union Men's Hall. 6th street and 1st avenue. south. Financial secretary, H. M. Patterson, Box 385.
- (a) No. 123, Wilmington, N. C.—Financial secretary, Jordan F. Jones, 115 Market street.
- (c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Room 2. Labor Headquarters. Recording secretary, R. Croswhite. 33 N. Lawndale; financial secretary, C. M. Small, 1014 Cherry street.
- (b) No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday night in Electrical Works/ ers' Hall. Recording secretary. Geo. Wey, Wheeling, W. Va.. Pleasant Valley; financial secretary, W. L. Marlow, Bellaire, Ohio, Gensecretary, W. eral Delivery.
 - No. 126, Little Rock, Ark.—Financial secretary, Thos. M. Kelly, 623 E. 13th street.

- (c) No. 127, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in month at 244 Main street. Recording secretary, John Hughes, 8 Lawson street; financial secretary, Frank Dolan, 22 Walnut street.
- (a) No. 128, Alton, III.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades and Labor Hall, on Island street. Financial secretary. F. J. Pieper. Box 265.
- (a) No. 129, Nashville, Tenn.—Meets Saturday night in Labor Advocates Hall. Financial secretary, C. Snider, 301 Church street.
- (c) No. 130, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Friday at 407 Carondelet street. Recording secretary, A. Porteour, 1629 Calliope street; financial secretary, H. M. Miller, 810 Henry
- (a) No. 131, Traverse City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Montague Hall, 127 E. Front street. Financial secretary, I. L. Cook, 311 W. 12th street.
- (b) No. 132, South Bend, Ind.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at hall, 5th and Ohio streets. Recording secretary, L. Henry, Box 447; financial secretary, H. C. Moore, Box 803.
- (c) No. 133, Detrolt, Mich.—Meets every Monday evening in Jonson's Hall, 34 Monroe avenue. Recording secretary, Chas. E. Lakin, 462 Cavalry avenue; financial secretary, J. H. Busby, 769 Roosevelt avenue.
- (c) No. 134, Chicago, ill.—Meets every Thursday night at 166 E. Madison street. Recording secretary, P. F. Sullivan, 166 E. Madison street; financial secretary, R. A. Shields, 166 E. Madison street.
- (a) No. 135, LaCrosse, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Bartle's Hall, Jay street between 4th and 5th. Recording secretary, H. G. Rogers, 233 N. 7th street; financial secretary, H. G. Rogers, 233 N. 7th
- (c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m., at Varley and Bauman's Hall, 1924 1st avenue. Recording secretary, W. B. Larving, Box 205; financial secretary, A. O. Fruitticher, Box 205.
- (a) No. 137, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Beaver Block, S. Pearl street. Recording secretary, John J. Kennedy, 144 S. Knox street; financial secretary, M. J. Roe, 221 Clinton avenue.
- (b) No. 138, Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Thursday in Knights of Labor Hall, Court street. Financial secretary, D. Mullen, 200 N. Bard street.
- (a) No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Trades and Labor Hall, 322 Carroll street. Recording secretary, M. M. Pollak, 110 High street; financial secretary, J. K. Rockard, 709 Hopkins street.
- (a) No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesday in Electrical Workers' Hall, State and Centre streets. Recording secretary, J. B. Welch, 310 La-Fayette street; financial secretary, Peter J. Rissberger, 227 Central avenue, Albany,
- (c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night in Mutual Bank Building, Market street. Recording secretary. L. E. Knapp; financial secretary, L. Keyser, 72 Indiana
- (b) No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Wednesday night in Room 207. Peabody Building, Market street. Recording secretary, D. C. Findley, Box 9. Bridgeport. O.: financial secretary, H. B. Mattern, Bridge-
- (a) No. 143, Ashtabula, O.—Meets second and fourth Friday in C. L. U. Hall, corner Center and Main streets. Recording secretary, C. W. Eighmy, 16 Center street, care of Ash. Tel. & Tel. Co.; financial secretary. J. D. Bonnar, 10 Station street.

- (a) No. 144, Wichita, Kans.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at 106 E. First street. Recording secretary, T. L. Roberts, 3019 E. Central avenue; financial secretary, A. W. Skinner, 501 E. Douglas avenue.
- Mich.—Meets first (a) No. 145, Saginaw, Mich.—Meets fi and third Wednesday in Engineers' Hi Genesee avenue. Financial secretary, C. Ross, 1108 Lapier avenue.
- No. 146, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets every Tuesday night. Financial secretary, E. E. Graham, Box 114.
- (a) No. 147, Anderson, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursday in Carpenter's Hall, 1127 Meridian street. Recording secretary, H. Pike, care of D. & M. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, E. H. Ferrell, 1723 Main street.
- (b) No. 148, Washington, D. C.—Meets Monday of each week, Costella Hall, 600 G. N. W. Recording secretary, C. E. Young, 805 T Street, N. W.; financial secretary, E. M. Grimsley, Tenleytown, D. C.
- (a) No. 149, Aurora, III.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of month in Assembly Hall, Fox street. Recording secretary, W. W. McCray, 15 S. West street; financial secretary, J. L. Quinn. 508 Railroad street.
- (a) No. 150, Bay City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in A. O. U. W. Hall, Center and Adams streets. Recording secretary, S. N. Auger, 1109 Wilson street; financial secretary, Chas. Crampton, City
- No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday in Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 218 Guerrero street. Recording secretary, P. O. Peterson, 1010½ Guerrero street; financial secretary, Wm. Coyle, 1726 12th avenue.
- (a) No. 153, Marion, Ind.—Meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. in Trades Council Hall, southwest corner square. Financial secretary, Elmer Merriman, 333 E. Swayzee street.
- (b) No. 155, Oklahoma, O. T.—Meets every Wednesday night in Labor Hall, 130½ Grand avenue. Recording secretary, T. H. Reynolds, care of Oklahoma Gas & Elec. Co.; financial secretary, J. C. Clarke, 1020 W. First street.
- (a) No. 156, Ft. Worth Texas.—Meets Wednesday nights in Labor Temple, Second & Throckmorton streets. Recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 617 W. First street; financial secretary, Chas. Funkhouser, care of Central Fire Hall.
- (a) No. 157, Elkhart, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Central Labor Union Hall, S. Main and Franklin streets. Recording secretary, Jas. Davis, 1117 Middlebury street; financial secretary, Asa Kintser, R. F. D. No. 7.
- (a) No. 158, Green Bay, Wis.—Recording secretary, John Murphy; financial secretary, F. M. Chase, 210 S. Jefferson street.
- (a) No. 159, Madison, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursday nights in Labor Hall, State and Mifflin streets. Financial secretary, Thos. McKerra, 107 N. Broom street.
- (b) No. 160, Zanesville, O.—Meets every luesday night in Oshe's Hall, 512 Main street. Financial secretary, A. E. De Long, Route 8.
- (a) No. 161, Uniontown, Pa.—Meets first and third Friday in Trades and Labor Hall, Main street. Recording secretary, Elmer E. Moyer, Box 453, I. B. E. W.; financial secre-tary, John D. Riffle, Box 453, I. B. E. W.
- (b) No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Fuesday in Labor Temple, 15th and Dodge streets. Recording secretary, Jas. J. Gillen, Box 492; financial secretary, W. S. Goold, Box 492.
- (b) No. 163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Monday in B. T. C. Hall, 31 W. Market street. Recording secretary, D. H. Ebert, 231 N. Washington street; financial secretary, J. J. McGlynn, 390 South street.

- (c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in Heller's Hall, Five corners Newark avenue and Summit avenue. Recording secretary, Edward Cook, 7 A. Palisade avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.; financial secretary, W. Coleman, 165 Hopkins avenue.

 (a) No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets every Tuesday in Rosenbaum's Hall, 2608 Washington avenue. Recording secretary, A. D. Richardson, 120 30th street.

 (c) No. 166, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Meets every Wednesday night in Trades Hall No. 3, James street, east. Recording secretary, R. S. Gordon, 608 Beverley street; financial secretary, Jas. McPhee, F. S. and Business Agent, Trades Hall, James street, east.

 (a) No. 168, Parkersburg, W. Va.—Meets

- (a) No. 168, Parkersburg, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday night in Bricklayers' Hall, Court Square. Financial secretary, W. C. Vaughn, Beechwood Heights, Parkersburg, W. Va.
- (a) No. 169, Fresno, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night in Union Hall, Edgerly Building. Recording secretarly, E. Graepenecker, 1604 J street; financial secretary, Clyde L. Smith, 120 Calaveras avenue.
- No. 170, Mason City, Iowa.—Financial secretary, John J. Gorman, 607 Cottage avenue.

 (a) No. 171, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturday nights in Trades and Labor Council Hall. northwest corner Main and Washington streets. Financial commends we should be a second to the street of the streets of the streets. Labor Council Hall, northwest corner Main and Washington streets. Financial secre-tary, J. L. Sorensen, 207 S. 7th street.
- (a) No. 172, Newark, O.—Meets Monday nights in I. B. E. W. Hall, 11½ E. Church street. Financial secretary, S. C. Alsdorf, 81 Ninth street.
- (a) No. 173, Ottumwa, Ia.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Labor Hall, Second street. Recording secretary, Roy Hunt, care of Bell Telephone Co.; financial secretary, E. H. Trent, 601 Finley avenue.
- (a) No. 176, Jollet, III.—Meets every Wednesday night in Trades and Labor Hall, Ottawa and Jefferson streets. Recording secretary, Geo. M. Dow, 109 Pryor street; financial secretary, Chas. M. Hughes, 202 Scott street.
- (a) No. 177, Paducah, Ky.—Meets Monday night in Labor Hall, N. 4th street. Recording secretary, H. C. Rawlings, 118 S. 5th street; financial secretary, J. W. Jewell, 531 street; financial secretary, J. S. 5th street.
- (a) No. 178, Canton, O.—Meets second and fourth Friday in Red Men's Hall, N. 4th street. Recording secretary, G. F. Koehler, 1307 W. Tuscarawas street; financial secretary, S. K. Haines, 1204 W. 2d street.
- tary, S. K. Haines, 1204 W. 2d street.

 (a) No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—Meets first and third Friday in Labor Union Hall. Financial secretary, J. A. Sides, 228 Alabama street.

 (c) No. 181, Utica, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday in Labor Temple, Hotel street. Recording secretary, Chas. Ehresman, 270 Third avenue; financial secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue.
- (a) No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in Modern Woodmen's Hall, 218 E. Main street. Recording secretary, George Royce, E. Seventh street; financial secretary, C. A. Mobyes, 208 E. Third street.
- (a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday of the month in Trades Assembly Hall, Main street. Recording secretary, J. E. McMeen, 243 W. North street; financial secretary, Gleen McGowan, 525 Monroe street.
- (a) No. 185, Helena, Mont.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Workers' Club, Park and 6th street. Recording and financial secretary, A. J. Jorgensen, Box 267.
- (a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets Monday at 8 p. m. in K. of J. Hall, Main and Church streets. Recording secretary, Paul Kenny, 152 Wawgoo street; financial secretary, C. W. Quinn, 117 Monroe avenue.

- (c) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights in Wilson Hail, Hancock street. Recording secretary, James B. Oakes, 39 Beacon street; financial secretary, Chas. E. Huntly, 29 Foster street.
- (h) No. 199, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Monday in Lyceum Hall, 301 Plain street. Recording secretary, Wm. Farley, 250 Clifton avenue; financial secretary, Wm. Benquist, 258 Montgomery street.
- (a) No. 191, Everett, Wash.—Meets Thursdays in Labor Temple, 2820 Lombard street. Recording secretary, Roland B. Lane, 20071/2 Hewitt avenue; financial secretary, Robert J. Olinger, 1803 Pacific street.
- (b) No. 192, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, Second and Union streets. Financial secretary, W. M. Hay, 497 Sixth street.
- (b) No. 193, Springfield, III.—Meets every Wednesday night in Fortune's Hall, 226 S. Fifth street. Recording secretary, E. A. Rook, 637 N. Fifth street; financial secretary, Silvester Dillard, 1141 N. Walnut street.
- (a) No. 194, Shreveport, La.—Meets every Monday night in Labor Union Hall, 708½ Milam street. Financial secretary, H. C. Minor, 710 Travis street.
- (a) No. 195, Danbury, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 309 Main street, 2d floor. Recording and Financial secretary, Geo. S. Hoyt, 309 Main street.
- (a) No. 196, Rockford, III.—Meets first and third Fridays in Electrical Workers' Hall, 309½ W. State street. Financial secretary, L. C. Williamson, 218 N. Court street.
- (a) No. 197, Bloomington, III.—Meets Thursday nights in Painters' Hall. 205 N. Center street. Financial secretary, W. S. Briscoe, Lock Box 286.
- No. 198, Dubuque, la.—Financial secretary, J. N. Krahl, Facade Building.
- (a) No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Union Hall,, Commercial and Main streets. Recording Secretary, W. Baker, Box 483; financial secretary, John H. Davies, Box 483.
- (a) No. 201, Appleton, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. Trades Council Hall, 648 Appleton street. Recording secretary, W. F. Kerns, Neenah, Wis.; financial secretary, John Tenpas, 1024 Fourth street, Appleton, Wis.
- (d) No. 202, Seattle, Wash.—Meets second Tuesday in Hotel Seattle Bldg. Occidental Ave., and Yesler street. Financial secretary, Edw. L. Cooper, 13 Labor Temple.
- (a) No. 204, Springfield, O.—Meets Monday night of each week in Johnson Bldg., Main street and Walnut alley. Recording secretary, Walter W. Ross, 77 West Columbia street; financial secretary, Joseph Perry, 225 East Columbia st.
- (a) No. 205, Jackson, Mich.—Meets Tuesday night each week in Labor Hall, Main and Jackson street. Recording secretary, Wm. Sullivan, 805 S. Blackstone street; financial secretary, E. Wideman, 345 S. Park Ave.
- No. 206, Hastings, Neb.—Meets first and third Wednesday in G. A. R. Hall, 509 W. Second street. Financial secretary, Lewis Biggerstaff, 618 S. St. Joe street.
- (a) No. 207, Stockton, Cal.—Meets every Thursday in Masonic Hall. Recording secretary, C. W. Brock, Box 141; Financial secretary, H. Goodby, 220 N. Pilgrim street.
- (a) No. 209, Logansport, Ind.—Meets first and third Friday nights of each month in Trades Assembly Hall, 310½ 4th street. Recording secretary, J. H. Parlette, 524 Chicago street; financial secretary, Mate Costenborder, 820 Race street.

- (b) No. 210, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets Wednesday nights in Odd Fellows Hall. Recording secretary, Harry Armstrong, 22 S. Georgia Ave.; financial secretary, L. E. Byers, Rear 16 S. Ohio Ave.
- (c) No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets Friday nights in Marine Hall, 1531 Atlantic Ave. Financial secretary, Ernest W. Mc-Cann, Alcazar.
- (c) No. 202, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday at 1313 Vine street. Recording secretary, Carl Voelmeicke, 523 Betts street; financial secretary, J. A. Cullen, 29 E. 12th street
- (a) No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.—Recording secretary, Geo. Jenkins, 622 Gore Ave.; financial secretary, H. Elsden, 135 Hastings street W., Cecil House.
- (a) No. 215, Hot Springs, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Old City Hall, Prospect and Exchange street. Recording secretary, Daniel McDonald, 314 Dell street; financial secretary, A. A. Taylor, Box 497.
- (a) No. 216, Owensboro, Ky.—Meets Tuesday of each week in Lehman's Hall, West Second street. Recording secretary, E. L. Mitchell, 426 Walnut street; financial secretary, F. H. Pierce, 1019 Sweeney street.
- (a) No. 217, Seattle, Wash.—Meets Tuesday in Labor Temple, 6th Ave., and Senneca street. Recording secretary, J. F. Mc-Page, 1716 12th Ave., South; financial secretary, E. L. Schock, 206 S. Summit Ave.
- (a) No. 218, Sharon, Pa.—Meets every other Friday night in Greims Hall, West State street. Recording secretary, Chas. Ault, N. N. Irvine Ave.; financial secretary, H. W. Rice, Box 147.
- No. 220, So. McAlester, I. T.—Meets first and third Monday night in Shriner Hall. Recording secretary, L. Barker, So. McAlester, I. T.; financial secretary, L. A. Burress, Krebs, I. T.
- (b) No. 221, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets first and third Friday in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, Main street. Financial secretary, Robt. Ramey, Box 524.
- No. 223, Brockton, Mass.—Recording secretary, W. S. Holbrook; financial secretary, P. E. Benton.
- (a) No. 224, New Bedford, Mass.—Meets first and third Friday of each month in Weaver Hall, William street. Recording Secretary, Fred T. Roach, Henton street, near Beech street; financial secretary, Irville L. Damon, 88 Florence street.
- (a) No. 225, Topeka, Kans.—Meets every Wednesday in 3d floor at 618 Kansas Ave. Recording secretary, Joe Strawn, P. O. Box 14; financial secretary, A. F. Roby, P. O. Box 14.
- (b) No. 227, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Wednesday night in 212½ North 20th street. Recording secretary, J. B. Lewis 212½ North 20th street; financial secretary, G. W. Brown, No. 316 North 18th street.
- No. 230, Victoria, B. C.—Financial secretary, Charles F. S. Chitty, 149 Cook street.
- (c) No. 231, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in Trades and Labor Council Hall, Washington Ave., N. Recording secretary, F. Thos. Turner, 597 S. Ionia street; financial secretary; S. D. Foster, 115 Palmer Avenue.
- (b) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Hibernian Hall, 22 S. Trejon street. Financial secretary, D. A. Gillette, Box 654.
- (a) No. 236, Streator, III.—Meets every Wednesday night in I. B. E. W. Club Room, 221 Main street. Recording secretary, Ed. Hill, 609 Tyler street; financial secretary, George Duffner, 514 W. Bridge street.

- (a) No. 237, Lorain, O.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Wagner Hall, S. E. cor. Broadway and E. Erie streets. Recording secretary, C. A. Bemis, 106 Hamilton street; financial secretary, Guy D. Marple, 96½ E. Erie Ave.
- No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets every Saturday in C. L. U. Hall, 41 Patton Ave. Recording secretary, A. G. Miller; financial secretary, Geo. W. Graham, 5 Oakdale Ave.
- (a) No. 239, Williamsport, Pa.—Meets Wednesday nights on Corner Court and Willow street. Recording secretary, H. E. Ritter, 1109 Vine street; financial secretary, C. S. Bussler, 17 East Third street.
- (a) No. 243, Vincennes, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night in Odd Fellows Bidg., secand and Broadway streets. Recording secretary, Joe Ehart. 314 Lindale Ave.; financial secretary, I. L. Johnson, 902 Locust st.
- (a) No. 244, E. Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Meets third Sunday each month in Hess Hall, Center street. Recording secretary, Geo. W. Mummey, Box 194; financial secretary, W. W. Brown, Box 293.
- (b) No. 245, Toledo, O.—Meets Monday nights in Swiss Hall. Recording secretary, Chas. E. Robbins, 812 Cherry street; financial secretary, Harry I. Hunt, 1506 Locust street.
- (a) No. 246, Steubenville, O.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month in Carpenters Hall, N. 4th street. Recording sectary, Robt. Maxwell. Madison Ave.; financial secretary, E. D. Richards, Box 555.
- (h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays at State and Center streets. Recording secretary, G. E. Beller, Scotia, N. Y.; financial secretary, Wm. J. Altheiser, 882 Strong street.
- (a) No. 248, Chillicothe, O.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Federal L. U. Hall, 15 E. 5th street. Financial and recording secretary, H. M. Elliott, Box 292.
- No. 249, St. Catherines, Ont.—Financial secretary, Jos. Lappin.
- (a) No. 250, San Jose, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday night in B. S. C. Hall, 151 S. First street. Recording secretary, J. S. Worthington, 161 N. Priest street; financial secretary, R. E. Warren, 903 Delmas Ave.
- (a) No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Alsen Hall, 208½ West Second Ave. Recording secretary, E. E. Walker, Box 248; financial secretary, W. H. Smith, Box 248.
- (a) No. 253, Cedar Rapids, la.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Federation Hall, First Ave. and Second street. Recording secretary, Fred Thomas, 523 7th Ave., E.; financial secretary, Tony Weidlich, 322 13th Ave., W.
- No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Financial secretary, C. Babcock, 330 Hulett street.
- (b) No. 256, Charleston, W. Va.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Trades Assembly Hall, 107½ Capitol street. Recording secretary, C. P. Shiveley; financial secretary, J. A. Whitaker, 114 Virginia Ave.
- No. 257, Jackson, Miss.—Financial secretary, Barney Ford, care Jackson Gas & Light Co.
- (b) No. 258, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at 152 Weybosset street. Recording secretary, W. J. Gould, 83 Pomona Ave.; financial secretary, D. J. Spellman, 27 S. Court street.
- (a) No. 259, Salem, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday night in Odd Fellows Hall, Washington street. Recording secretary, M. L. Lewis, 4 Oak street, Danvers, Mass.; financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 37 March street.
- (b) No. 261, Saratoga, N. Y.—Meets every Wednesday night in K. of P. Hall, Broadway street. Recording secretary, W. H. Lavinge, Clinton street; financial secretary, C. A. Baker, 455 Broadway.

- (a) No. 262, Plainfield, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month in Building Trades Hall, West Front street. Recording secretary, W. J. Walp, 127 North Ave.; financial secretary, H. E. Canfield, 604 E. 6th street.
- (a) No. 263, Shamokin, Pa.—Meets every Sunday in Rooms 7 and 8, Independent street; Recording secretary, Wm. P. Hall, 1012 N. Rock street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 248 Wood street.
- (a) No. 264, Pittsfield, Mass,—Meets second and fourth Friday nights in Bartenders Hall, North street. Recording secretary, James Courtney, Jr., Box 982; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.
- (a) No. 265, Lincoln, Neb.—Meets Thursday night of each week in Bruce Hall, 128 South 10th street. Recording secretary, O. M. Rudy, 1036 G. street; financial secretary, W. L. Mayor, 2335 Q. street.
- (e) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday in Electrical Workers Hall, State and Center. Recording secretary, Homer DeGroat, Crance street; financial secretary, John W. Cain, R. F. D. No. 1.
- (a) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in C. L. U. Hall, Thames street. Recording secretary, H. A. Butcher, Mill and Springs streets; financial secretary, Harry Harvey, 13 Maitland street.
- (h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday in Moor's Hall, 16th street and 3d Ave. Recording secretary, C. Schultz, 301 Front street; financial secretary, E. Taylor, 1026 Westchester Ave.
- (a) No. 272, Sherman, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Friday in Union Hall, corner Public Square and W. Houston street. Recording secretary, P. S. Dougherty, 612 S. Montgomery street; financial secretary, R. S. Dougherty, 612 S. Montgomery street.
- (a) No. 274, Marinette, Wis.—Meets first and third Thursdays in G. A. R. Hall, Main street. Financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 2020 Maple Ave.
- (a) No. 275, Muskegon, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Trades and Labor Hall, Western Ave. and Terrace street. Recording secretary, W. H. Krebs, 23 New street; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 32 Miller Ave.
- No. 276, Superlor, Wis.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Union Hall. Recording secretary, J. Johnston, 1911 Lackawanna Ave.; financial secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1407 Cummings Ave.
- (a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Recorders Room, City Hall. Recording secretary, R. Coles, Malden Lane; financial secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 10 Grand street.
- (c) No. 273, Rock Island, III.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Turner Hall, 3d Ave. Recording secretary, Chester Weigant, 1545 W. 8th st., Davenport, Ia.; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 1106 W. 3d street, Davenport, Ia.
- (c) No. 279, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets first and third Sundays in Washington Hall, 8th and Wabash Ave. Recording secretary, O. F. Dickey, 818 Main street; financial secretary, L. R. Dickerson, 509 S. 13th street.
- (a) No. 280, Hammond, Ind.—Meets first and third Fridays in Fitzpatrick's Hall, 100 E. State street. Recording secretary, B. Mead, 132 State Line; financial secretary, Frank D. Cooley, 250 Sibley street.
- (a) No. 282, Chicago, III.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Meehan's Hall, 44th and Halsted street. Recording secretary, Wm. J. O'Leary, 5321 So. Wood street; financial secretary, Wm. A. Kemp, 3362 Archer

- (b) No. 283, Oakland, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday in E. W. Hall, 865 Broadway. Recording secretary, G. A. Mitchell, 835½ San Pablo avenue; financial secretary, B. A. Rathjen, 1029 Magnolia street.
- (a) No. 286, New Albany, Ind.—Meets first and Third Monday night above Schau Shoe Store, Pearl and Market street. Recording secretary, O. L. Bell, 15 and Culbertson Ave.; financial secretary, Francis H. Welch, 32 East 6th street.
- (f) No. 287, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night in Odd Fellows Bldg., Room A, 9th floor, Broad and Cherry street. Recording secretary, J. Maxwell, 2408 S. Carlisle street; financial secretary, W. J. Gillin, 1532 N. Carnet street.
- (a) No. 288, Waterloo, Ia.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Central Labor Hall, 217½ E. 4th street. Recording secretary, W. H. Long, Box 764; financial secretary, L. W. Walrath, Box 150.
- (a) No. 291, Bolse, Idaho—Meets every Friday in Union Labor Hall, 810 Bannock street. Recording Secretary, C. A. Madison, Box 525; financial secretary, E. E. Harmon, Box 505.
- (c) No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in Alexander Hall. Recording secretary, M. T. Moss, 506 8th Ave.; financial secretary, F. P. Root, 3125 Dupont Ave., S.
- (a) No. 295, Greensboro, N. C.—Meets every Wednesday night in E. W. Hall, S. Elm street. Financial secretary, J. R. Lyle, 207 S. Forbis street.
- (a) No. 296, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday of each month, 6-8 Washington. Recording secretary, Palmer Lawson, 23 Grand street; financial secretary, Wm. P. Darrow, 427 Main street.
- (a) No. 298, Findlay, Ohlo.—Meets second and fourth Thursday in Central Labor Hall. S. Main street. Recording secretary, F. M. Biggs, 208 Clinton Court; financial secretary, Geo. E. Hildehand, 605 Cherry street.
- (b) No. 299, Camden, N. J.—Meets every Thursday in Daley's Hall, 7th and Birch street. Recording secretary, P. Ward, 619 Cedar street; financial secretary, H. B. Fraser, Box 249, Riverton, N. J.
- (b) No. 300, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets every Friday night in Eagles Hall, 6 State street. Financial secretary, Jas. J. Love, 10 Sheridan street.
- (a) No. 301, Texarkana, Tex.—Recording secretary, R. D. Carter. 523 Olive street; financial secretary, Roy Taylor, 1102 Co. Ave.
- (c) No. 305, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets every Friday night in Knight of Labor Hall, Court street. Recording secretary, A. H. Myer, 106 Riverside Ave.; financial secretary, R. R. Bartel, 1133 Elmwood Ave.
- (a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights in C. L. U. Hall. Recording secretary, R. J. Gatlin, 507 S. 4th street; financial secretary, I. Singer, 410 N. second street.
- (a) No. 307, Cumberland, Md.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Trades Council Hall, Mill street. Recording secretary, R. Snyder, No. 20 Paca street; financial secretary, J. Jas. Kelley, No. 5 Cecelia street.
- (c) No. 308, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday night at Pearl and Washington streets. Recording secretary, C. C. Hall, Box 332; financial secretary, L. E. Lockhart, Box 932.
- (b) No. 309, E. St. Louis, III.—Meets first, third and fifth Mondays in Metropolitan Bldg. Missouri Ave. Recording secretary, E. P. Middleton, 1042a State street; financial secretary, R. M. Snyder, 1610 Hall Ave.

- (a) No. 310, Stamford, Conn.—Meets first Monday night in G. A. R. Hall, 442 Main street. Recording secretary, J. J. Farrell, 138 Film street; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, Box 134.
- No. 311, Beloit, Wis.—Financial secretary, Ed. Conant, Care Wis. Tel. Co.
- (a) No. 313, Wilmington, Del.—Meets Thursday nights in Bader Bidg., 7th and Shipley streets. Recording secretary, C. Recording secretary, C. Smith, 1112 West street.
- No. 314, Beilingham, Wash.—Meets every Monday night in Eagles Hall, Corner Elk and Magnolia streets. Recording secretary, N. W. Bellingham, P. O. Box 166; financial secretary, C. P. Hoskins, P. O. Box 166.
- No. 315, Baton Rouge, La.—Recording secretary, J. E. Banna; financial secretary, E. H. Haas, 307 2d street.
- (a) No. 316, Ogden, Utah—Meets every Wednesday night in Union Labor Hall, 362 24th street. Recording secretary, Charles Allen, Box 44; financial secretary, George W. Snively, Box 44.
- (c) No. 317, Portland, Ore.—Meets every Friday night in Drew Hall, corner Second and Morrison streets. Recording secretary. E. A. Ruhl, 309 Pearl street; financial secretary J. D. M. Crockwell, Box 644.
- (a) No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Franklin Bldg., Gay and Commerce. Recording secretary, J. O. Shelley, 705 Gay street; financial secretary, Ed. S. Nelson, Box 518.
- (i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night in I. O. O. F. Hall, 535 Smithfield street. Recording secretary. Albert Miller, 535 Smithfield street; financial secretary, W. H. Venner, 5608 Harvard street
- (a) No. 321, LaSalle, III.—Meets first and third Saturday nights in Read and O'Neals Hall, E. Main street. Recording secretary. Chas. Stewart, 547 Tonti street; financial secretary, Chas. W. Ash, 213 Gooding street.
- (a) No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—Meets January 8, 1907 in Miner's Hall, 107½ W. Main street. Recording secretary, R. E. Balim, 341 Coal street; financial secretary, Harry Reed, 12 W. Maple street.
- (c) No. 325, Blnghamton, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights in each month at 158 Washington street. Recording secretary, H. V. Davis. 118 Liberty street; financial secretary, H. J. Bidwell, 102 Lewis street.
- (a) No. 326, Conneilsville, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Thursday nights in Rutseks Hall, corner Main and Arch streets. Recording secretary, Frank Sweeney, Box 608; financial secretary, P. T. McDonald, 240 E. Main street.
- (a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights in Building Trades Council Hall, W. First street. Recording secretary, Henry LaFrance, 21 East Bridge street; financial secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street.
- (f) No. 330, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday night in Labor Headquarters, 1112 Locust street. Recording secretary, C. T. Lewis, 923 Holmes street; financial secretary, Geo. Davidson, 7328 E. 13th street.
- (a) No. 331, Long Branch, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday nights in Phil Daley's Hose Hall. Recording secretary, Wm. J. Roop, Columbus Ave.; financial secretary, F. M. Brooks, 125 Heck Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.
- (c) No. 334, Mobile, Ala.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Central Trades Council Hall, N. Royal street. Recording secretary, H. O. Brewer, corner Marine and Florida streets; financial secretary, J. W. Sconyers, 419 Marine street.

(a) No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets every Saturday night in Bricklayers' Hall, 321 Booneville street. Recording secretary, R. M. Sutton, 306 Chestnut street; financial secretary, C. G. Criswell, 810 State street.

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- (c) No. 338, Denison, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night in Grayson Co's Office, 111½ S. Rusk Ave. Recording secretary, J. W. Acree, Box 555; financial secretary, W. H. Halderman, 1015 W. Nelson street.
- (a) No. 339, Fort William, Ont.—Recording secretary, E. F. Mulvahill, Box 564; financial secretary, J. B. Hunter.
- (c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets first and third Mondays in Pythian Castle, 9th and I streets. Recording secretary, J. F. Hurney, 1519 9th street; financial secretary, Wm. A. Strand, 1415 21st street.
- (a) No. 341, Wansan, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Muenchos Hall, Glave and Forest street. Recording secretary, John Ogle, 727 3d Ave., South; financial secretary, W. H. Smale, 810 3d street.
- (a) No. 342, New Brighton, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in E. T. Ryan's Hall, 3d Ave. and 9th street. Recording secretary, Geo. W. Kirkade; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.
- (a) No. 343, Norwich, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in Carpenters' Hall, Shetucket street. Recording secretary, J. L. Smith, Box 65; financial secretary, Benj. F. Skinner, 97 School street.
- (a) No. 344, Sydney, C. B., Nova Scotia—Meets every Tuesday night in A. O. H. Hall, Charlotte street. Recording secretary, W. R. Duncan, Box 192; financial secretary, Arthur Mullin, Victoria Road.
- (b) No. 345, Mobile, Ala.—Meets every Monday night in C. T. C. Hall, 54 N. Royal street. Recording secretary, L. C. Lytz, Gen. Del.; financial secretary, W. E. Prewitt, 310 Charleston street.
- (b) No. 347, Peru, Ind.—Meets every Monday night in Railway Trainmen's Hall. Financial secretary, C. E. Richwine, Lock Box 33.
- (a) No. 348, Calgary, Alta., Canada—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in D. J. Young's Store. Recording secretary, James Packer, Imperial Hotel; financial secretary, Jno. Abbot, Atlantic Hotel.
- (a) No. 349, Miami, Fia.—Meets first and third Monday nights in Electrical Hall, 14th street. Recording secretary, S. Powell, Box 43; financial secretary, W. D. Avery, Box 43.
- (a) No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 111 S. Main street. Recording secretary, Milton Jackson, 1111 Fulton Ave.; financial secretary, Harry Boot, 211 N. 4th street.
- (a) No. 351, Merlden, Conn.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Connecticut Hall. Colony street. Recording secretary, P. Morganson, S. Grove street; financial secretary, R. P. Dittmann, 72½ E. Main street.
- (a) No. 352, Lansing, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights in Labor Hall, Washington Ave., N. Financial secretary, A. H. Collester, 720 Cedar street.
- (b) No. 353, Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Monday nights of each month in Occident Hall, Corner of Bathurst and Queen streets. Recording secretary, Thos. Kidney, 148 Spadina Ave.; financial secretary, David Hiven, 77 Schuter.
- (b) No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Headquarters, 111.' Locust street. Recording secretary, J. W. Gorrell, 1414 Highland Ave.; financial secretary, C. F. Drollinger, 3031 Cherry street.

- No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets first Monday each month at 138 Smith street. Financial secretary, Wm. McDonough, 264 Oak street.
- (a) No. 359, Iron Mountain, Mich.—Meets first Thursday in each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, 421 Stephenson Ave. Recording secretary, Geo. Fletcher, Box 87; financial secretary, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River Ave.
- (a) No. 360, Sioux Falls, S. D.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month in Labor Hall, Y. M. C. A. Block. Recording secretary, L. H. Snyder, N. W. Tel. Ex. Co.; financial secretary, R. N. Rounds, 1401 South Phillip Ave.
- (a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Miners' Union Hall, Main street. Recording secretary, Clarence Carr; financial secretary, J. A. Brown, care Sou. Nev. Tel. & Tel. Co.
- (a) No. 362, Kankakee, III.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights in Painters' Hall, Court and Schuyler Ave. Recording secretary, E. J. Stelter, Box 731; financial secretary, A. Radcliffe, Box 731.
- (a) No. 363, Montgomery, Ala.—Meets every Thursday night in Union Hall, 201½ S. Perry. Recording secretary, W. N. Miller, 102 N. Wall street; financial secretary, T. J. Hancock, 329 Cleveland Ave.
- (a) No. 364, Guthrie, Ohio—Meets every Tuesday night at 115 South 2d street. Recording secretary, C. E. Stewart, 305 South 2d street; financial secretary, C. E. Stewart, 305 South 2d street.
- (b) No. 365, Fulton, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights, no regular hall. Recording and financial secretary, Harry Tripp, 818 Center street.
- (a) No. 366, Allentown, Pa.—Meets third Sunday of each month at 714 Hamilton street, third floor, above Nagle's & Damsky Drug Store. Recording secretary, William Cook, Emans, Pa.; financial secretary, Chas. Hoffman, 1112 Court.
- (f) No. 368, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in Schutzen Hall, 12 St. Marks Place. Recording secretary, H. J. Quinn, 246 E. 41st street; financial secretary, J. S. Wellington, 306 W. 114th street.
- (c) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Friday night in Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second street. Recording secretary, F. F. Haffner, 539 East Ormsby Ave.; financial secretary, Archie Maxey, R. F. D. No. 2, Station E.
- (c) No. 370, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m. in Hall No. 201, 517 S. Broadway. Recording secretary, T. T. Sturgeon, 401 Carolina street; financial secretary, M. C. Madison, 401 N. Breed street.
- (a) No. 371, Washington, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Masonic Hall. Recording secretary, Roy W. Eves, 404 E. Main street; financial secretary, John Yarbrough, 1107 E. Walnut street.
- (a) No. 372, Boone, Ia.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in E. W. Hall, Commercial and Main streets. Recording and financial secretary, H. L. Tillson, 621 Tama street.
- (a) No. 376, Chicago, III.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Yondorf's Hall, 212 South Halsted street. Recording secretary, Wm. Hall, 212 South Halsted street; financial secretary, Jno. F. Nichols, 212 South Halsted street.
- (c) No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets every Monday night in Carpenters' Hall, 62 Monroe street. Recording secretary, F. Conwell, 23 King street, Swampscott; financial secretary, J. T. Doran, 35 Johnson street.

- (i) No. 381, Chicago, III.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights at 12 S. Clark street. Recording secretary, Geo. D. Griffiths, 10 S. Clark street; financial secretary, Chas. M. Hall, 183 Ind. street.
- (a) No. 382, Columbia, S. C.—Meets every Wednesday night at 8 p. m. in Richlan Voluntary Hall, Main street. Recording secretary, J. E. McKain, 2011 Godsdin street; financial secretary, H. R. McKain, 2011 Godsdin street.
- No. 385, Lawrence, Mass.—Meets first and third Friday nights in Engineers' Hall, 246 Essex street, Saunders Block. Recording secretary, Wilford Barlow, 305 Prospect Ave.; financial secretary, C. F. Kavanah, 121
- (a) No. 387, Freeport, III.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in E. A. Blust's Hall, Galena street. Financial secretary, A. B. Clark, 15 Summit street.
- (a) No. 389, Glen Folk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in each month in Trades Assembly Hall, 23 Ridge street. Re-cording secretary, Allan Claffin, 12 Maple street; financial secretary, Sylvester Palmer, 18 Sheridan street.
- (a) No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Red Men's Hall, first and Congress streets. Recording secretary, F. Futscher, Watervliet, N. Y.; financial secretary, W. P. Hayden, 510 4th street.

 (b) No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets second and 4th Wednesday nights in Mantel Hall, Water street. Recording secretary, Joseph Bergan, 16 Case Ave.; financial secretary, Joseph Bergan, 16 Case Ave.
- No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Recording secretary, C. H. Morgan, 89 Hamilton street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, H. E. Hewes, 25 Orchard street; Jamaica Plains,
- (a) No. 398, St. Cloud, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays in Puff & Moogs Hall, 609 St. Germain street. Recording secretary, Angus B. McKenzie, 108 3d Ave., South; financial secretary, Harry Hamlin, 314 6th Ave., South.
- (a) No. 400, Barre, Vt.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights in I. O. O. F. Hall, Worthen Block. Recording secretary, E. L. Ward, 11 Brook street; financial secretary, George H. Collamer.
- (a) No. 401, Reno, Nev.—Meets every Wednesday night in Building Trades Council Hall, 6th and Liena street. Recording and financial secretary, F. J. Brown, Box 81.
- No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets first and third Mondays in Sherman Hall, Pioneer Bldg., 24 4th street. Recording secretary, C. T. Lyman, 225½ 27th street; financial secretary, Fred Sharp, 17 Hoffman Ave.
- (a) No. 406, Ardmore, I. T.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Union Hall, W. Main street. Recording secretary, Ben West, corner E street and First Ave., S. W.; financial secretary, J. F. Jordan, care Chickasaw Tel. Co.
- (a) No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Siegels Hall, Third street. Recording and financial secre-tary, Oscar H. Liewer, Jr., 339 Alger street.
- (a) No. 408, Missoula, Mont.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Fireman's Hall, Main street. Recording secretary, A. H. Holmes; financial secretary, J. A. Cavender.
- (a) No. 409, Ithaca, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of month at 8:00 p. m. in Central Labor Hall, E. State street. Recording secretary, F. E. Robbins, 107 W. Seneca street; financial secretary, E. B. Quackenbush, 411 E. State street.

- (a) No. 411, Warren, Ohio—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in each month in Foresters Hall, Market street. Recording secretary, D. B. Watson, 417 Garden street; financial secretary, P. T. Aumuzd.
- (a) No. 415, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets first and third Monday nights in Union Hall, Ferguson street. Financial secretary, H. S. Whalen, Box 513.
- (a) No. 418, Pasadena, Cal.—Meets every Monday night in Clarks Hall, 35 W. Union street. Recording secretary, J. G. White, 76 N. Fair Oaks Ave.; financial secretary, John White, 244 E. Green street.
- (i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in Cosmopolitan Hall, 333 Second Ave. Recording secretary, W. Smith, 1336 St. Marks Ave., Bropklyn, N. Y.; financial secretary, J. W. Carr, 131 Columbia street, Union Hall, N. J.
- (3) No. 420, Keokuk, ia.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Trades Assembly Hall. 10th and Main street. Recording secretary, D. Hendricks, 1803 Johnson street; financial secretary, J. E. Mott, 1101 High street.
- (a) No. 421, Watertown, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Trades Assembly Hall, 8 Arcade street. Recording secretary, Louis Von Rapp, 5 Hunt street; financial secretary, H. N. Burnam, 96 Franklin street.
- (a) No. 422, Hackensack, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Susquehanna Hall, Main street. Recording secretary, Ghos. Burns, Gamewell street; financial secretary, Garrett S. Burr, 21 Moore street.
- (a) No. 426, Portsmouth, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights in Pierce Hall, High street. Recording secretary, F. C. Hatch, Kittery, Me., P. O. Box 63; financial secretary, Wm J. Barrett, 32 Austin street.
- (c) No. 427, Springfield, III.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in E. W. Hall, 210½ S. 5th. Recording secretary, O. F. Davenport, 1001 E. Washington street. financial secretary, F. H. Spears, 521½ W. Jefferson street.
- (a) No. 428, Bakerfield, Cal.—Meets every Friday night in Labor Council Hall, 1829 H street. Recording secretary, C. T. Collins, 1520 19th street; financial secretary, A. Barkley, 921 I street, Kern, Cal.
- (a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Trades and Labor Council Hall, Main and 4th street. Recording secretary, Otto Rush, 846 Center street; financial secretary, Geo. H. McCarthy, 1044 Villa street.
- (a) No. 434, Douglas, Ariz.—Financial secretary, P. T. Bunting, Box 437.
- (b) No. 435, Winnipeg, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights in Trades Hall, James street. Recording secretary, J. L. McBride, 226 Garry street; financial secretary, T. Woodman, 364 Redwood Ave.
- (a) No. 436, Oneonta, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays in Trades and Labor Council Hall, 143 Main street. Recording and financial secretary, C. L. House, 371 Main street.
- No. 437, Fall River, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays, Celtic Hall. Recording secretary, John E. Sullivan, 576 Plymouth Ave.; financial secretary, C. W. Carter, 244 Grove
- (a) No. 438, Sallsbury, N. C.—Meets every Tuesday night in Bartenders Hall, Wachovia Loan and Trust Bldg. Recording secretary, C. R. Harrison, 620 E. Innis street; financial secretary, G. N. Cooper, 417 N. Main street.
- (a) No. 440, Grand Rapids, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in Catholic Forresters Hall. Financial secretary, H. J.

- (h) No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in E. W. Hall, State and Center streets. Recording secretary, Jay C. E. Van Etten, 257 Broadway: financial secretary, A. F. Rogers, 1017 Mc-Clyman street.
- (a) No. 444, Carlinville, III.—Meets first and third Mondays in Federation Hall, corner Square and S. Broad street. Recording secretary, C. Cox, care Carlinville Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Charles P. Galleher, Box 286
- (b) No. 445, Battle Creek, Mich.—Meets every Sunday in Trades and Labor Hall, Main and Jefferson streets. Recording secretary, H. F. Spier, 40 Cliff street; financial secretary, Don Cole, 62 Highway street.
- (a) No. 447, Rutland, Vt.—Meets second and last Friday nights in each month in Richardson Hall, Wales and Center street. Recording secretary, H. R. Grower, 11 Kendall Ave.; financial secretary, C. O. Bashaw, N. Church street.
- (a) No. 448, Annapolls, Md.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Market Space. Financial secretary, A. Hargreaves, 237 Hanover street.
- (a) No. 449, Pocatello, Idaho—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Eagles Hall, S. Cleveland Ave. Recording secretary, Theo. LeBaron, Box 196.
- (a) No. 450, Goldfield, Nev.—Recording secretary, A. S. Bell, P. O. Box 860; financial secretary, F. T. Brooks, P. O. Box 860.
- (a) No. 451, Santa Barbara, Cal.—Meets every Friday at 903 State street. Recording secretary, Jack Cleveland, 134 Gray Ave.; financial secretary, E. J. Morrison, Box 415.
- No. 452, Pensacola, Florida—Meets every Thursday night at 315½ South Palafox street. Recording secretary, J. Mauldin, Gen. Delivery; financial secretary, R. H. Kellar, 900 E. Jackson street.
- (c) No. 456, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Mechanics Exchange Hall, 4½ W. Cal. Ave. Recording secretary, W. B. Winscoatte, 223 E. 6th street; financial secretary, A. C. Hein, 231 W. 7th street.
- (a) No. 457, Altoona, Pa.—Meets in Shannon Bldg., 1509 Elerent Ave. Recording secretary, Chas. T. Woodburn, 1634 21st Ave.; financial secretary, F. C. Williams, 107 3d street.
- (a) No. 458, Aberdeen, Wash.—Meets every Friday night in Painters Hall, Heron street. Recording secretary, P. A. Snider, 1821 River side street, Hoquiam, Wash.; financial secretary, H. V. Reynolds, 806 W. Fourth street.
- (a) No. 459, Cortland, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights in Empire Hall, 22½ Main street. Recording secretary, J. W. Mounsey, 13½ Railroad street; financial secretary, Fay Woodworth, R. F. D. No. 7.
- (h) No. 462, 3t. Louis, Mo.—Meets first and third Monday nights in E. W. Hall, 17th and Washington streets. Recording secretary, J. M. Kossenjans, 1113 Calhoun street; financial secretary, Richard E. Anger, 2222 University street.
- (b) No. 463, Montreal, Que., Canada—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Empire Hall, 2 St. Catherine street, W. Recording secretary, M. Kearns, 955 Lagouchetier street; financial secretary, H. G. Rolfe, 15 3d Ave., Maisonneaure.
- (h) No. 464, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets every Thursday night at 344 Ontario street. Recording secretary, Tom Wheeler, 5408 Euclid Ave.; financial secretary, Wm. Cullian, 1029 E. 74th street.

- (a) No. 465, San Diego, Cal.—Meets every Friday night at 7:30 p. m. in Union Labor Temple, H street between Sixth and Seventh. Recording secretary, R. W. Clingman, 1170 Front street; financial secretary, Harry Eck-
- (a) No. 466, Beividere, III.—Meets first and third Mondays upstairs at 112 Logan Ave. Recording secretary, Walter Stage, care C.* U. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, W. J. Pratt, 1208 Garfield Ave.
- No. 467, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Financial secretary, G. E. May, Box 11.
- (h) No. 468, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Army and Navy Hall, 422 Superior street. Recording secretary, Louis G. Frick, 75 Higgins street; financial secretary, Chas. Dunigan, 4004 John Ave.
- (a) No. 469, York, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday night in Free's Hall, 42 N. George street. Recording secretary, Dwight G. M. Wallick, 375 W. Philadelphia street; financial secretary, C. M. Fisher, 442 Park street.
- (a) No. 471, Millinocket, Me.—Meets last Sunday in each month in McCaffrey's Hall. Recording and financial secretary, Weston Lyon. Great Northern Hotel.
- No. 473, Port Richmond, Cal.—Meets every Monday night in Pearls Hall, Washington Ave. Recording and financial secretary, W. D. Mason, Box 122.
- (c) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets every Monday night in Hollion Hall, Second street. Recording secretary, R. L. Taylor, 203 4th street, North; financial secretary, Chas. L. Hamilton, 208 Adams Ave.
- No. 475, Silverton, Colo.—Meets Saturday at 8 p. m. in Wyman Hall, Greene street. Recording secretary, Harry W. Walker; financial secretary, Mets Rodgers.
- No. 476, Schenectady, N. Y.—Recording secretary, W. A. Wusgawer, 809 State street; financial secretary, Robert M. Smith, 809 State street.
- No. 477, San Bernardino, Cal.—Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m. in Labor Hall, Court street. Recording secretary, Ralph Laird, Box 134; financial secretary, Frank Pitts, Box 134.
- (g) No. 479, Denver, Col.—Meets every Friday night in 324 Charles Bldg., 15th and Curtiss streets. Recording secretary, W. S. Campbell, 1912 Lincoln Ave.; financial secretary, N. Knudson, 1201 Jason street.
- No. 480, Charleston, W. Va.—Recording secretary, C. R. Herman; financial secretary, T. Green, 323 Laidley street.
- No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night in Paper Hangers Hall, Penn and Market streets. Recording secretary, C. K. Campbell, 163 E. 25th street; financial secretary, Wm. E. Thompson, 1344 Laurel street.
- No. 483, Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Friday night at 1111½ S. E street. Recording secretary, W. R. Harris, 713 S. E street; financial secretary, F. H. Grills, 517 S. 11th street.
- No. 484, Waterbury, Conn.—Financial secretary, W. J. Regan, 171 Bank street.
- No. 485. Worcester, Mass.—Recording secretary, Ed. Sargent, 419 Main street; financial secretary, C. H. Beers, 296 Pleasant street.
- No. 486, Paterson, N. J.—Meets first and third Friday in Helvetion Hall, 56 Van Houten street. Recording secretary, J. M. Arnold, 60 Patterson street; financial secretary, Geo. B. Fox. 57 E. Main street.

- (c) No. 487, Lincoln, Neb.—Meets every Sunday at 312 S. 12th street. Recording sec-retary, A. L. Harvey, 1600 P street; financial secretary, W. W. Ricker, 1504 S street.
- (1) No. 489, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets in Union Labor Temple, 512 San Pedro street. Recording secretary, W. G. Comrie, 229 N. Flower street; financial secretary, W. G. Tuthill, 1040 E. 29th street.

 (a) No. 489, Provo, Utah—Meets every Thursday night in Republican Club Rooms, 146 Main street. Recording and financial secretary, G. C. Henry, Box 253.
- No. 491, Wilkes Barre, Penn.—Meets first Thursday of each month in Bldg. Trades Hall, West Market street. Recording and financial secretary, Fred W. Johnson. 26 Goodwin Ave.
- No. 492, Champaign, III.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in Painters Hall, Main street. Recording secretary, Frank Anderson, 908 W. Clark street, Urbana, III.; financial secretary, Harry M. Clark, 303 W. Maple street street.
- No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Recording secretary, Edwin Bumer; financial secretary, Hans H. Tholen, 508 Milwaukee street.
- No. 496, Oil City, Pa.—Recording secretary, John M. Delo, 10 Gilfillan Ave.; financial secretary, R. H. Hardenburg, care Pet. Tel.
- No. 497, Port Richmond, S. I., N. 1.—Recording secretary, W. Watson, 6 Sherman Ave., Tompkinsville, N. Y.; financial secretary, P. J. Bailey, 158 Herberton Ave.
- 111.--Financial secretary, No. 500, Anna, III.—I Charles Henley, Box 284.
- No. 501, Yonkers, New York—Meets Thursday evenings in Building Trades Hall, 23 North Broadway. Recording secretary, C. E. Van Fleet, 30 Sherwood Ave., East Yonkers, N. Y.; financial secretary, James E. Murray, 30 Irving Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
- (a) No. 502, Selma, Ala.—Financial secretary, J. H. Macklin, 1205 1st street.
- No. 504, Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Meets first Monday of each month in Haas Hall, Good Hope street. Financial secretary, E. E. Pendray, care Normal.
- (a) No. 505, White Plains, N. Y.—Financial secretary, M. L. Heckman, 11 Martine Ave. -Financial
- (a) No. 506, Chicago Heights, III.—Financial secretary, V. F. Foster, 1636 Euclid Ave.
- (a) No. 507, Sunbury, Pa.—Financial secretary, Ed. Wetzel, 139 Church street.
- (a) No. 508. Newark, N. Y.—Financial secretary, George Fetzer, 20 West Ave.
- (a) No. 509, Washington, Pa.—Recording secretary, H. C. Miller, 262 N. Franklin street; financial secretary, Ed. Johnson, Gen. Delivery.
- No. 510, Toronto, Ont., Canada—Financial secretary, Wm. Leslie, 122 Edward street.
- No. 511, Jackson, Tenn.—Meets first and Second Thursday nights in month in Trade Councils Hall, S. Liberty street. Recording secretary, B. E. Cox; financial secretary, B. C. Cox.
- No. 512, Salem, Ore.—I Walter L. Goss, Box 335. -Financial secretary,
- (a) No. 513, Butler, Pa.—Financial secretary, H. O. McKelvey, 157 N. Main street.

- (c) No. 514, Kansas City, Mo.—Financial secretary, C. E. Funk, 1112 Locust street.
- No. 515, Baltimore, Md.—Recording secretary, Clinton J. Ogle, 1644 N. Fulton Ave.; financial secretary, O. E. Stone, 739 Franklin street.
- No. 516, Syracuse, N. Y.—Recording secretary, R. Eighmy, 410 Wyoming street; financial secretary, J. Finnegan, 109 W. Adams street.
- (a) No. 517, Astoria, Ore.—Financial secretary, Wm. G. Cyrus, 428 Bond street.
- No. 518, Rumford Falls, Me.—Financial secretary, Oscar Sullivan, 238 Hancock street.
- No. 519, Paris, III.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday nights in Eagles Hall, S. W. Corner Square. Recording secretary. E. A. Kurtz, 401 Elm street; financial secretary, B. L. Yarger, 613 Vance Ave.
- No. 520, Austin, Tex.—Financial secretary, A. E. Hancock, Box 613.
- Bridgeport, Conn.--Meets day night in Royal Arcanum Hall, 1106 Main street. Recording and financial secretary, E. E. Graham, P. O. Box 614.
- No. 522, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursday nights on Fulton street and Troy Ave. Recording secretary, John Warburton, 221 York street; financial secre-tary, John Senger, 203 Hamburg Ave.
- No. 523, North Yakima, Wash.—Financial secretary, Harry Scott, Box 274.
 - (a) No. 524, Greenwood, B. C.—Financial secretary, H. Bradbury.
- No. 525, Burlington, Iowa—Meets first and third Friday nights in Labor Hall, Main and Jefferson street. Recording secretary, Geo. A. Neal, 522 South 3d street; financial secre-tary, C. J. Glaser, 227 Barrett street.
- No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Fina tary, A. C. Behm, 245 Broadway. -Financial secre-
- No. 527, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and Fourth Friday nights in Cooks and Waiters Hall, 313½ 23 street. Recording secretary, George Munroe, 1012 20th street; financial secretary, Ed. McRoberts, 2019 Ave. H.
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To give the current of our lives
A true and noble tone.

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It pays to give a helping hand To eager, earnest youth; To note, with all their waywardness, Their courage and their truth.

To strive, with sympathy and love, Their confidence to win; It pays to open wide the heart

And let the sunshine in.

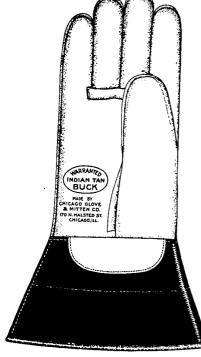
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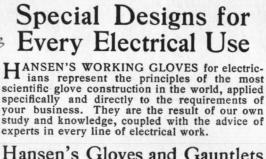
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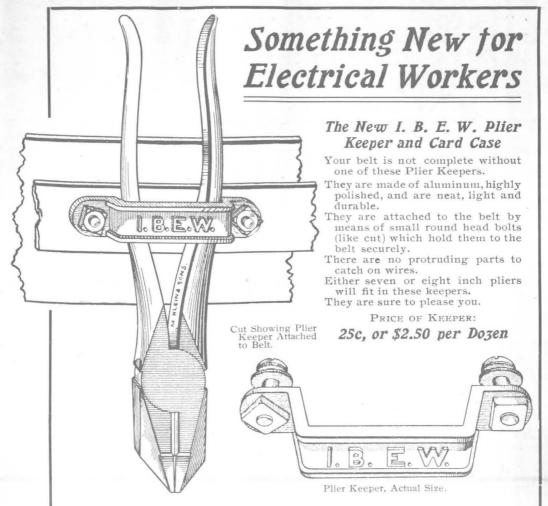
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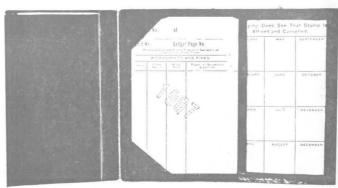
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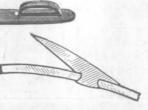
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